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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Faces War-Arms Mess

Roosevelt Asks for a Billion

Belgium Has Defense Problem

U. S. Sees 2 Kidnapings Fail

New Holland Has Tulip Glory

Mexico Watches Turtles Lay

GENEVA sees the whole question of war and arms thrust upon the League of Nations in unexpected and bewildering detail. With realization that it must find a way to halt the barbarous war of extermination in the Chaco or forfeit prestige, the League hears Paraguay intimate it will not accept the commission's report. With exposure of the flow of arms to both Paraguay and Bolivia from many European and American nations, the fact develops that the United States is the largest supplier of Germany with airplane engines as serviceable in war as in peace. With no treaty check upon anything except what is frankly war matériel, the League sees some actual control of a wide line of supplies as the only insurance against slaughter—Will the nations go on risking chaos or will they now face the imperative necessity of a solemn understanding?

¶ President Roosevelt asks Congress for $1,322,000,000 to taper off emergency recovery expenses during the coming government year. He wishes to use $940,905,000 at his discretion for general relief and public works. Road construction, naval building, the Tennessee Valley undertaking, public buildings and the inter-American highway claim amounts from $100,000,000 to $5,000,000. The requested appropriation completes the $3,166,000,000 recovery fund proposed for 1934-35. Some items have been pared down. This would lift the national debt to the all-time peak of $31,834,000,000. America can probably move along under such a staggering load—But such figures utterly stagger the imagination of the average American.

¶ Belgium is in a turmoil of disagreement over the best methods of defense. The Government having spent $50,000,000 recently in fortifying the eastern border, Defense Minister Albert Devese wants the army to submit plans for defending these forts against invasion to the last man. But General Nuyten, chief of staff, declares the "to the last man" policy to be foolish, saying the entire army could not hold that 160-mile border and that the "fighting retreat," as in 1914, and relying on British aid, is the only safe policy—No war on, but Belgium worrying as though there were.

¶ The United States sees the battle against crime now being directed from Washington making gains. Los Angeles police locate and capture the kidnapers of William F. Gettle, who confess, and return the broker unharmed to his family without the $50,000 ransom having been paid. Little June Robles is rescued from a desert pit near Tucson, after her hiding place is disclosed in a letter from the kidnapers, who apparently feared to go on with the extortion plot. Congress considers bills to control the manufacture and sale of arms and creation of a large fund to support a nation-wide system of crime detection—The rising public sentiment is forcing practical results.

¶ Bulgaria sees the tense situation in the four-party government cause Prime Minister Moushanoff to hand King Boris his resignation. The change betokens pressure by the aroused peasants who, although winning the famous election of June, 1931, have held only three small ministries and who demand that growing corruption be checked. Recent naming of a non-political new head for the military arm did not appease public feeling. Thousands of Bulgarians, disgusted or fearful, are about ready to take that final and often unhappy step—To call in a dictator.

¶ Holland, Mich., dons ballooning skirts, baggy trousers and wooden shoes and dances through the blazing glory of Tulip Lane. Ancestors of the present generation transplanted a bit of the Netherlands in the Lake Michigan dunes and the annual festival sees 3,000,000 perky tulips bordering 12 miles of city streets. Holland, Mich., likes to feel that the fatherland is jealous of its gardening proficiency. But Dutch thrift and Dutch cleanliness also came with the tulip seed—The women of Holland, Mich., scrub the streets as their grandmothers did.

¶ Mexico's warm beach, 100 miles south of Brownsville, Texas, witnesses the annual invasion by hundreds of giant, egg-laying sea turtles. The great shellbacks lumber up from the surf where a coral reef protects the sandy strip, dig holes with their flippers and deposit by the bucketful eggs as large as those of pigeons. Mexican peons unearth the shallow nests and peddle the edible eggs. Coyotes and vultures eat their fill. In three weeks the little turtles emerge and take to the sea—Instinct mothers them; they don't even know they are orphans.

Roosevelt Sees End Of Emergency

In Asking for Final $1,322,000,000 Adds Hope Next Congress Can Pay

Leaves Door Open To Meet Exigencies

Much Will Depend He Admits on Recovery Keeping Up Its Present Pace

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15—The last appropriations planned for this era of emergency spending were today asked of Congress in a special message from President Roosevelt. They run to $1,322,000,000 and are intended mainly for public works, relief work and odds and ends of recovery spending.

After this high hurdle is surmounted, the Chief Executive hopes and aims at a pay-as-you-go policy. Next year's Congress, if recovery proceeds at the present and anticipated pace, is to appropriate only such funds as can be paid out of annual revenue. The second, or emergency, budget is scheduled to disappear. Then, if expectations are realized, the United States will return to old-fashioned budget balance for the first time since June 30, 1930.

If hopes are not disappointed, May 15, 1934, will become an historic date, for it will mark the last appropriations priming the pump for recovery from the depression of 1929—but even President Roosevelt is very restrained. He concludes today's message by saying:

"The present estimates should be sufficient as a whole to take care of the emergencies of relief and of orderly reemployment at least until the early part of the calendar year 1935. If at that time conditions have not improved as much as we today hope, the next Congress will be in session and will have full opportunity to act."

Doesn't Burn Bridges

Thus once more the President refuses to assume success for his plans, despite his declared objective of a balanced budget in 1936. He leaves the door open—but hopes he will be able to close it.

Through that open door, however, will have flowed appropriations raising the public debt of the United States to an all-time high, $31,834,000,000. It is the greatest splurge of peace-time spending in the history of any country. It is a rallying point for the opposition, one of the most controversial policies of the Administration.

But Congress has been even more openhanded than the President, and appropriations projected over Mr. Roosevelt's opposition, either in the declining days of this session, or next year's are the chief menace to the present paper balance of the budget.

Moreover, the Republican opposi-

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Fliers Over Ocean; Western Europe Is Awaiting Them

BELFAST, May 15 (AP)—All Ireland was alert today for signs of the transatlantic fliers, Capt. George Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli.

Weather conditions over the country were less favorable than it was promised after the Rome-bound airmen left New York.

PARIS, May 15 (AP)—French radio stations were keeping a sharp watch today for news of the monoplane carrying Capt. George Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli.

The airmen were given permission to fly over France, but they were not expected to land as the weather was clear.

ROME, May 15 (AP)—The Italian nation eagerly awaited news today of the progress of the airplane Leonardo da Vinci bearing Capt. George Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli across the Atlantic.

Germans Drop Glider From Graf Zeppelin

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., May 15 (AP)—A motorless glider yesterday was released from the Graf Zeppelin at a height of 2000 feet.

The Zeppelin was making a speed of 25 miles an hour and further experiments at speeds up to 80 miles an hour are planned. If successful, gliders may be used to land mail or passengers from an airship, making it unnecessary for the latter to land.

Wet Gift Offered to Barnard

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—A fellowship in political science for women students will be established from funds left over when the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform disbanded last December, it was announced yesterday. Thirty thousand dollars has been set aside for the fellowship. Barnard College has been offered the gift and asked to award the fellowship each year.

Vermonters Vote on Liquor, With Doubts as to Outcome; State-Owned Stores Assured

Boston Periscope Sees Guardian Lightship Nantucket Sunk Off South Shoals, the Ocean Monster Olympic Sending It to Davy Jones's Locker

Vermont, representing the best in traditional Yankee common sense, was voting today on liquor sales. Motorized farmers drove up, seriously cast their ballots and went back to their lands. They had waited until the first flush of liquor control pressure had passed, had seen the results of careless legislation in states as near as Massachusetts.

Thus control was emphasized in the preparatory work and the two resulting questions on today's ballots. The questions:

1. Shall licenses be granted for the sale of malt and vinous liquors?
2. Shall hard liquors be sold?

Example of control idea back of preparatory work: if hard liquor is legalized, all sales will be made through state-owned stores.

Vermont farmers take pride in their orderly farms. They instructed their legislators to make liquor control orderly, too.

Sluiceway Battle

Discussion marked New Hampshire's legislative efforts today to pound out a final liquor law. Yesterday the legislators received the bill drafted by the Special Liquor Commission. Like its neighboring state New Hampshire was shooting for tight control, with hard liquor sold only through state-operated stores

New Hampshire has much more manufacturing than Vermont. Its cities boast of hotels and clubs. Conservative New Hampshire people, joining their Vermont neighbors in looking south, have seen little good in licensing hotels and clubs as liquor distributors. So the proposed bill bans this practice. But with plenty of city people advocating wide open liquor sluiceways, New Hampshire's bill faces plenty of legislative pounding.

Shipping

Fog Off Nantucket

Fog horns were blowing. A soft gray mist hung over Long Island Sound. Some 55 miles off Nantucket Island a tubby red ship floated at anchor. It was the lightship Nantucket. For years it had greeted in-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Radio Educating 'Forgotten Child' In New Leisure

Parent-Teacher Program Devoted to Needs of Modern Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Ia., May 15—Radio, books, art, music, play, motion pictures, home activities and contact with parents must all have a part in teaching the "forgotten child" of modern times how to spend most profitably the new leisure which will be his in the future. This was agreed here yesterday in panel discussion of national chairmen at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"Education for the new leisure has already begun," said Mr. B. H. Darrow, chairman of radio, "and radio is probably contributing more than any other factor. People of all ages in millions of homes are willingly staying at their own hearth fires in order to listen to certain programs which are so attractive to them that they have become a part of their regular schedule.

"It should, therefore, become the objective of the Parent-Teachers' Association that such programs shall be of the highest order that will appeal to the rank and file of listeners. Radio has become a major concern of the P. T. A."

Visual Education Vital

Catheryne Cooke Gilman, chairman of motion pictures, stressed the effectiveness of visual education and outlined the steps necessary for obtaining such aids for all schools. Julia Wright Merrill, chairman of Library Service, in turn emphasized the diversified field which reading affords in spending leisure time. She urged building up among children the "habit of wide and purposeful reading."

The development of family enterprises, avocational to the adult but to the children and introduction into the wise use of leisure time, was the message brought by Ellen C. Lombard, chairman of home education.

"The forgotten child is he who has never been given the opportunity for enrichment and happiness through the fellowship of family life where fathers and mothers plan through definite activities a rich experience for the whole family," the chairman said. Building, gardening, hiking, driving and fishing were a few of the activities mentioned.

Recreational Use of Leisure

The learning of skills and tastes in the fields of arts, crafts, music, drama, literature, games and other activities will enable a child to enrich his life in the recreational use of leisure time, in the opinion of Mr. J. W. Faust, chairman of recreation.

May Pardee Youtz stressed the "need of parents to be aware of the changes in contemporary life, and the necessity for them to face with courage the implications of these changes for children today.

As a feature of the third general session last evening, Dr. Charles Gilkey, dean of the University of Chicago Chapel, told delegates of the changing relationship between a child and his religion.

"The American home, by and large, assumes no such responsibility for the religious training of its children as apparently once it did," Dr. Gilkey said. "We who work in the colleges and schools encounter constantly the large and apparently increasing ignorance on the part of the great numbers of states, not only of the Bible, but of the main facts of religious history and their influence in shaping our civilization. A great many younger Americans are growing in a religious vacuum.

"But when this has been recognized, the fact remains that religion has special vitality and power when it becomes a bond between generations. In the family it develops a sense of collective interdependence and mutual responsibility which it is the peculiar task of religion to develop in our modern world if it is to escape the social disasters that imperil our civilization."

Cities Threaten To Oust Senators On Utility Issue

Demand Right to Purchase Light and Power Plants in Private Hands

More than 100 Massachusetts communities threaten to force the hand of the State Senate should it reject a petition by the town of Framingham for the unqualified right to build and operate its own electric light and power plant.

A letter sent today to the Senators by the Framingham Committee on Utility Rates described this militant uprising as one that will make itself felt at the next state elections. The letter calls the proposed legislation a test case which vitally concerns every community in the State.

Having rejected more than 50 anti-utility measures this session, several of which were passed in the House, the Senate bears the brunt of this final legislative drive for recognition of "home rule" over utilities.

Towns Demand Birthright

If senatorial thumbs turn down on the Framingham petition, that will be the signal for organization of a state-wide association pledged to the election of senators who will recognize the alleged "notorious conditions in utilities."

The Framingham committee describes its proposed legislation as "restoring to the town its birthright to manage its own affairs." It condemns the existing utility law, requiring utility-minded communities to buy out the private plant, as "an infamous fraud, a license to private monopolies to rob citizens without incurring penalties."

Years of litigation, thousands of taxpayers' dollars, reams of red tape were described as the bulwarks protecting utilities against the advance of municipal control.

"Fumbles Public Trust"

In New York, the alleged bribing of legislators by the utilities forced the restoration of "home rule" privileges in the face of powerful opposition, the letter said. While the committee noted no indications of bribery in Massachusetts, it charges the State Senate with fumbling the public interests.

"There is a great opportunity to help industry and employment," it declared, "by action we believe will bring low-cost electricity to Massachusetts.

"The people rely on the Senate to get in line with the House and the rest of the country on utility matters."

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Things Present

Perhaps you too have wondered why certain radiocast programs for children should be tolerated. So don't miss "When Mother Listens to the Radio," on the Editorial Page.

If you are planning to brighten the corner where you are, you will profit by "Paint Pointers," on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

One of the games nearest the child's heart is playing house. How this can be utilized in developing the Home Kindergarten is explained on the Progress in Education Page.

erary.

And Things to Come

We dare say that after reading Senator Vandenberg's article on "Demonetizing War," in tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section, you will throw your hat high into the air! You will not wish to miss the intimate glimpse into the present home life of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, as reported by Lucia Shepardson. Rufus Steele answers the question: "Who's IT in Industry—Man or Machine?"

Wednesday's regular features include: Women's Activities Page, an adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins, and another Monitor Camera Club layout. Look also for another article in the "Improving Your Golf" series.

Russia Plans Rebuilding Of All Railroads

Extensive Buying of New Material for Nation-Wide Work Expected

Big Scheme Brewing

Stalin to Attack Weak Point in Moscow's Five-Year Plan

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—That the Soviet Union may soon be in the market for a large amount of railroad rolling stock, equipment of all kinds and steel rails, is suggested by the fact that Mr. Joseph Stalin, the Soviet leader, has now officially recognized the need for basic reconstruction of the entire railroad system.

Whether the Soviet Government can buy any large amount of the necessary materials abroad depends largely upon whether credits can be obtained. However, it becomes more apparent every day that the failure of railroad transport is accountable for the partial failure to date of many other phases of the second Five-Year Plan, and that a large capital outlay must be made on the railroads.

Declaring that railway reconstruction is the foremost problem in Soviet economy today, Mr. Stalin has selected 300 of the leading members of the ruling Communist Party to "work on the railways and discover what must be done." Other similar "shock brigades" of Communists will be selected as soon as possible until a total of between 2000 and 3000 of Mr. Stalin's most trusted party subordinates are actually at work on the railroads.

From this first-hand study by Communist leaders, a plan is expected to emerge for basic solution of the railroads' difficulties. It seems apparent, however, that such a study must come to the inevitable conclusion, upon which foreign experts have agreed, that complete reconstruction is essential. This has hitherto been avoided because of the immense capital investment required.

Soviet's Achilles Heel

Railroad transport has been the "Achilles' heel" in Soviet economy from the beginning. Russian railways were not adequately developed under the previous régime, and the long period of civil war resulted in their complete collapse. During the NEP period, improvement of railroads lagged behind that of other branches of Russian economic life.

The first Five-Year Plan, it is now agreed, failed to provide a sufficient amount of capital investment for railroads, in view of their importance to the industrialization program. While there were notable im-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Three Men Confess In Gettle Kidnaping; Girl Found in Desert

By the Associated Press

Two victims of kidnapers—little June Robles of Tucson, Ariz., and Mr. William F. Gettle of Beverly Hills, Calif.,—have been rescued alive, and without payment of ransom.

Their rescues came late yesterday within a short time of each other. Abductors had demanded $75,000 for the return of Mr. Gettle and $15,000 for the six-year-old Tucson child.

LOS ANGELES, May 15 (AP)—Three men arrested in the kidnaping of Mr. William F. Gettle, were reported by authorities today to have admitted participation in the abduction of the Beverly Hills millionaire.

Capt. Harry Seager of the Los Angeles police robbery and narcotic squad, explained that efforts to uncover a ring of bank robbers led to discovery of the kidnapers of Mr. Gettle. An apartment, being watched 24 hours a day was raided and Jimmy Kirk and two women were arrested, he said. On Kirk was found a business card on which was penciled the name "Gettle" and the address of the kidnap house in La Crescenta which was raided and where Roy Williams was arrested. Mr. Gettle was found and released.

Chicago Note Led Aid to Girl

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TUCSON, Ariz., May 15—Six-year-old June Robles was found alive yesterday, chained in a cactus-covered hole in the desert.

Following instructions in a special delivery airmail letter received from Chicago by Gov. B. B. Moeur, Mr. Clarence Houston, Pima County attorney, and Mr. Carlos Robles, an uncle of the girl, sped to the spot.

The communication which solved the mystery of the little girl's whereabouts was not signed. The handwriting was declared by officials to be identical with that of the ransom note received by her father, Mr. Fernando Robles, two hours after she was abducted.

Capone Gangster Sentenced

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—The Government disposed of another Capone gangster yesterday. Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan imposed 18 months in Leavenworth on Hymie "Loud-Mouth" Levin, erstwhile collector for the Capone syndicate. Levin pleaded guilty to violating the income tax law for 1929 and 1930. His gross income was reported to have exceeded $1,000,000 in the period from 1926 to 1930.

U. S. Arms Fight Chaco War; Geneva Insists on Ending Conflict in South America

Threats of Expulsion of Belligerents Heard in League Circles

Peace Seems Near In Letician Case

Paraguay Tells Intention of Rejecting Report as Favorable to Bolivia

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—A list of the licenses issued during the last five months for exportation or arms and munitions to South American countries engaged in border disputes was promised to the House of Commons today by Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade.

He agreed to submit a written statement which will supply full data on permits for the supplying of war matériel to Peru, Colombia, Paraguay and Bolivia.

A similar statement was promised regarding recent exports of nickel and nitrates to Germany and scrapiron and tungsten steel to Japan.

He said that a license was issued some time ago for exportation of 2,000,000 rifle cartridges to the Government of the Hedjas, in Arabia.

GENEVA, May 15 (AP)—Chaco war drums rumbled as persistently as ever today, as the Council of the League of Nations gathered chiefly to discuss South American differences.

A ray of sunlight beat down upon the Leticia region, however, and strong hopes were held out for an early solution of the boundary dispute between Colombia and Peru.

"The negotiations will shortly be brought to a satisfactory conclusion," promised the representatives of these two countries in a communiqué issued from Rio de Janeiro, where they have been negotiating for peace.

At the same time, the Peruvian delegation at Geneva called on M. Joseph Avenol, League secretary-general, to say they believed the diverging views are being brought into harmony.

Threats of Expulsion

Open threats to start a movement for expulsion of warring Bolivia and Paraguay from the League came from quarters exasperated over the failure of attempts to settle the Chaco conflict.

Gen. Alexander B. Robertson, English member of the Chaco commission, declared that if Paraguay and Bolivia persist in their refusal to accept League mediation, the League will be justified in "examining their status as members."

Paraguay's determination to reject the report of the Chaco commission was made known by Asuncion's representative here, Dr. Caballero Bedoya.

"The report plainly favors Bolivia on many points," he said. "It gives priority to arbitration and fails to recognize the fact that Paraguay already occupies a great part of the Chaco.

"Having abstained from a complete and impartial investigation, the commission is ignorant of many phases of the conflict. It did not even visit the Bolivian side of the battle area."

Insist on Peace

Dogged persistence by the Council in its efforts to bring peace was forecast, nevertheless, by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera of Mexico, president of the Council's Chaco committee.

"We will struggle unceasingly until we get peace," he said, declaring that the committee stands squarely in support of the commission's report.

British spokesmen indicated that England will press "energetically" for a solution.

The Council later postponed the public Chaco session until Thursday, announcing that it wished more time to study documents bearing on the case.

It was learned that Capt. Anthony Eden, British negotiator, has made up his mind to turn again to private conversations for advancement of the cause of disarmament.

He has conferred with M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, and planned to see Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland.

Bolivia Labels Report 'Surprisingly Inaccurate'

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 15 (AP)—The League committee's report on the Chaco warfare was labeled "surprisingly inaccurate" in a statement given out by the Government yesterday.

There is "no possibility" that it can achieve its purpose of bringing an end to the conflict, officials of the Chaco office declared.

"It does not go to the roots of the question," they complained in a communiqué to the press. "Above all it fails to take into account the intransigeance of Paraguay in the face of the peace negotiations.

"The inexact assertion that Paraguay had no regular army and no armaments at the time hostilities broke out can only cause surprise.

"Even back in 1928 Paraguay was provoking armed clashes. She attempted in every way possible to bring about formal warfare and that was because she had a large army and plenty of armaments.

"Forty per cent of her budget was given over to preparations for war. She had military conscription since long before the war started."

Area Torn by War

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Map of the Gran Chaco

Traffic in Arms Bared to World By Peace Moves

Once again the peacemakers are combating arms makers in the struggle to banish wars waged for private profits.

The report of the Chaco commission lays the issue before governments which permit privately controlled arms industries to pursue unrestricted trade among belligerent nations.

Evidence of the scope of arms traffic appears in numerous instances.

United States exports to China in 1933 included "substantial increases" in American sales of airplanes and ammunition to China, according to a report by the Bank of America.

The co-authors of "Merchants of Death"—Book of the Month Club selection for May—Mr. H. C. Englebrecht and Mr. F. C. Hanighen, declare the rôle of the American arms makers in the "Far Eastern embroglio has not been very prominent," but that trade in the raw materials of war flourished. Earl yin 1933, 5000 tons of nitrate of soda, main ingredient of TNT, were shipped from Newport News to Japan.

"Summing up the world situation according to the League of Nations statistics, "they further reveal the total value of arms exports from all countries: 1921, $42,811,275; 1922, $42,452,413; 1923, $39,419,100; 1924, $45,702,200; 1925, $48,102,200; 1926, $51,105,400; 1927, $48,060,400; 1928, $59,239,000; 1929, $64,091,000; 1930, $55,201,560; total, $496,184,488.

Per cent of total exports by country (1930): Great Britain, 30.8; France, 12.9; United States, 11.7; Czechoslovakia, 9.6; Sweden, 7.8; Italy, 8.6; The Netherlands, 5.4; Belgium, 4.4; Denmark, 1.9; Japan, 1.9.

"In 1930, then, 55 per cent of the world exports in arms came from three countries—Great Britain, France and the United States—while these same three countries account for about 75 per cent of world exports—more than $459,000,000—from 1920 to 1932.

"In 1931 the world total for maintaining armies and navies amounted to about $4,500,000,000."

Great Britain licenses exporters of war matériels. In 1932 the Government issued 410 licenses, 31 for war shipments to China and 41 for similar exports to Japan.

Purchasing agents from China and Japan met at a big British munitions plant last year, compared prices on war matériels, adopted a united front, and received a 40 per cent cut in prices, as a result of their "coöperation."

Britain, France, Germany and Czechoslovakia did the bulk of the arms trade with the two Oriental belligerents during the Sino-Japanese fighting, according to reliable reports.

Thackeray Letter Brings £600 at Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The manuscript of a letter from William Makepeace Thackeray, saying that he had cried over "Jane Eyre," so astonishing "John the Footman" who came in with the coals, has been sold here for the high price of £600. This letter was from the library of Comte de Suzannet of Lausanne.

A letter of Thackeray's referring to "Esmond" fetched £150 at the same sale, and £105 was paid for a note mentioning "Rebecca and Rowena," Thackeray's playful sequel to "Ivanhoe."

A presentation copy of "Esmond" realized £300, and Thackeray's own copy of the same novel was sold for £125. Keen interest was also displayed by the public in Thackeray as an artist, for one of his drawings for "Vanity Fair," showing "Mr. Joseph Entangled," fetched £150. Altogether 52 items were sold for £2465.

London Gets More Passengers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Increasing popularity of London as a passenger port is shown by greater use of Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage where most of this traffic is centered.

Supplies Going to Both Bolivia and Paraguay in Steady Stream

Government Lacks Prohibitory Power

British Company Reported to Have Sold $5,000,000 Order to Paraguay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15—Soldiers of Bolivia and Paraguay desperately fighting in the tropical jungle of the Gran Chaco are riding in American-made trucks, blasting each other with American manufactured shells, pounding each other's fortifications with American heavy ordnance guns, and completing the destruction with machine guns bearing well-known New England trade names. This is the evidence of export figures of the statistical division, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce here.

Senator Vandenberg says the part United States munitions companies are playing in prolonging the Bolivia-Paraguayan war is one objective of the coming senatorial munitions investigation.

The League of Nations in one of the most outspoken reports ever issued accuses the neighbors of the belligerents in the Chaco area, Bolivia and Paraguay, with supplying them with arms for the hopeless struggle. The big powers are selling guns and munitions, too, either direct to the belligerents or to their neighbors. So far as the United States is concerned, figures for armament exports shipped to the two countries in 1933, and in the first three months of 1934 conclusively bear out the League's report.

The Chaco contest is hopeless, says the league, because neither side can win: Bolivians come from a high altitude and can hardly hope to stand the different climate of the Paraguayans, while the reverse is true of the latter. The war can only end in a draw, yet it is prolonged by the willingness of outside powers to sell the contestants the means of mutual self-destruction—for a price.

Government Lacks Power

United States Government statistics show that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of arms, munitions, motorcars and other basic essentials for carrying on modern warfare are going into the Gran Chaco from private firms in America. But so far as the Government is concerned it can do nothing about it. No existing law applies to the export of arms and munitions from America in such a situation.

In the calendar year 1933, America sent Bolivia $1,050,045 worth of goods roughly listed as necessary for warfare, and to Paraguay $94,483. The figures to Paraguay look small by comparison, but the indication is that Paraguay was getting arms from another source, supposed to be chiefly Argentina—very likely American arms shipped to a contiguous country and reimported into Paraguay.

In the first three months of 1934, the United States sent Bolivia $509,506 worth of goods necessary for warfare, ranging from $114,772 for metallic cartridges, to $98,245 for raw cotton (not directly used as a lethal weapon, but requisite for uniforms and the like).

Supplies Available for War

Paraguay in the same period got $175,718 of goods roughly listed as war supplies. The latter figure included a major item of $115,500 of "nitrogenous fertilizers," while the balance was a $55,500 item for heavy ordnance guns and machine guns, and a few smaller items.

The difficulty in any statistical approach to the subject, emphasized in the League report, and reëmphasized at the Commerce Department lies in distinguishing what is and what is not armament material. Nitrogenous fertilizers are the raw material for ammunition if devoted to that end; cotton on the other hand, is necessary for uniforms. In the World War it was not guns or battleships that Germany needed so much, it is pointed out, as nickel, lards and copper. These were as real "armament" supplies as guns and shells.

Taking the 1933 figures and breaking them down into major items, Bolivia bought about $150,000 worth of guns and munitions from the United States in that period, $260,000 worth of airplanes, engines and parts, the raw cotton already mentioned, and $447,541 worth of trucks and buses. Presumably the latter have gone to mobilize the Bolivian army.

Only Part of Total

Paraguay in 1933 spent $36,400 for American machine guns and heavy guns, and about $56,000 for American trucks and buses.

Latin-American circles here point out that big as these supplies are, they are only a part of the total and that the munitions contribution of the United States is relatively small. It is asserted, for example, that in one year the single British arms firm of Vickers took a $5,000,000 order from Bolivia, which is five times more than the total supplied from all firms in the United States in one year, even under the most liberal construction of the phrase "essentials of war."

Debt Mission From Belgium Comes in Guise of Notice Of New King's Accession

Capital Continues Rush of Work in Preparation for Adjournment—House and Senate Are Negotiating Tensely on Exchange Bills

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15—The first war debts mission of the year—undetected as such by any but a few insiders—was arriving late today at New York in the S. S. Olympic. The mission is officially: "To announce to the American Government the accession to the throne of Leopold III, King of the Belgians."

Unofficially it is to talk about debts and general international finance if it can find any listeners, for the chief delegates are Belgium's number one and two financial officials, the redoubtable M. Emile Francqui and M. Camille Gutt.

But the capital, all unaware of the impending diplomatic mission except in one or two offices, continued in its rush of pre-adjournment activity. The President's budget message was taken as a matter of course, negotiation began tensely between House and Senate over the stock exchange bill, with the House enlisting White House support, and the tide of federal regulation swept along faster as commodity exchange and communication bills were pushed.

* * *

Debts and New Kings: The Franqui mission amuses the few who know its real import. Washington had already held that Belgium has a new King. But Mm. Franqui and Gutt are well known to every world financial authority and are not even strangers to Washington. They have been here to talk finance within the year—having joined the throng of statesmen in April-May, 1933—and they are also battle-scarred veterans of Wall Street, where they have negotiated long and diligently with Guggenheim copper interests on behalf of the powerful copper forces in the Belgian Congo.

Now their task apparently is to lok over official war debts opinion on the spot and advise the Belgian Government whether default, token payment, or a heroic effort at full payment of the June 15 installment will be profitable and worth while.

Their program here, elaborately worked out by the State department, includes no official debts talks. Tomorrow they will lunch formally at the White House and dine at the Belgian Embassy with distinguished guests; on Thursday they lunch with the Secretary of State, and dine again at the Belgian Embassy; on Friday they receive all Washington at their Embassy and dine with the Under Secretary of State.

These contacts, on the surface social, will give opportunity of sounding out opinion. By the time MM. Franqui and Gutt sail back to Europe, they will have an accurate view of the Washington debt picture. Thus will amenities of formal diplomacy and Kingship be combined with the harsh realities of international finance.

* * *

Arms: While a plethora of munitions-selling exposés burst in Washington and other capitals, the American Government prepares to fulfill its obligations to Geneva by sending Mr. Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-large and head of the delegation to the Disarmament Conference, back to Lake Leman for the forthcoming reconvened session. Before he sails, Mr. Davis will have several last-minute talks with officials here—including President Roosevelt, whom he saw today, and State Department heads. While there is no indication of any American program, Mr. Davis is always ingenious and persuasive and it is likely that American participation in Geneva will be vigorous and forthright within the limits of "no participation in European politics" policy.

* * *

Exchange control — last stage: There has always been friction between Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida, nominal head of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, member of the same committee and former Secretary of the Treasury. They do not see eye to eye, and questions of personal prestige are involved.

Nevertheless, it was a surprise to find Mr. Glass left off the subcommittee to negotiate with a similar subcommittee of the House on the far-reaching and vitally important stock market control bill. This bill has passed the House and the Senate, but in different forms. Now the differences in the two bills must be ironed out in conference.

The compromise bill when it comes from conference requires the approval of the respective houses, probably requiring new votes. There is plenty to discuss and the odd part of it is that most of the big Senate changes from the original House bill are those engineered by Mr. Glass, who is now strangely left off the Senate conferee list. Conferees are universally chosen by the committee chairman, Mr. Fletcher, and generally follow the order of precedence.

Not only was Mr. Glass apparently ignored, but so was Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, who ranks third on the committee. The issues at stake between the two houses are important enough to cause deep interest in the whole matter. The Senate bill proposes an independent commission, instead of the Federal Trade Commission, to regulate the exchange; it provides fixing of margins flexibly by the commission instead of a fixed 45 per cent limit proposed by the House; it assesses expenses of the commission on the exchanges to be regulated, instead of from the Government.

With the leading advocate of these Senate changes left off the group of Senate conferees, there are likely to be charges of bad faith and corresponding ill-feeling in the Senate where Mr. Glass' prestige is high. The odds here are that the Senate will win out in its "horse-trading" with the House, Glass or no Glass. Also that the series of amendments to the Securities bill, tacked on the measure in the Senate as a rider, will go through.

* * *

Loans to Industries: Senator Glass took a hand in another senatorial debate yesterday which resulted finally in the passage of the loans for industries bill without a record vote. This bill was sponsored by Senator Glass and authorizes Federal Reserve Banks and the RFC to make direct loans to established industries which are not able to secure them through the regular channels. It is estimated the Glass bill will provide about $280,000,000 further credit to industry from Reserve banks, while from RFC the maximum of loans is set at $250,000,000. All loans must be "adequately secured" and maturities are restricted to five years.

An amendment proposing that the RFC be permitted to make loans to municipalities—specifically to Los Angeles—fostered by Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, had a peculiar course. It was defeated first by a tie vote, 37 to 37. Then it was revived on a motion to reconsider, this motion passing, 34 to 32. But when the original amendment was put a second time it was defeated again, 32 to 30. The bill as a whole is one more in a long series of efforts to loosen up credit by federal intervention.

Curbing Utilities: President Roosevelt signed the Johnson bill thereby banging shut in the face of public utilities the door through which they have most frequently escaped from the rate decisions of municipal and state regulatory bodies. The bill forbids taking appeals from such decisions into federal courts.

This device has frequently enabled evasion of rate decision, it is charged, both because the federal courts have tended to be less sympathetic to the regulatory bodies than state courts and because of the opportunities for delay.

During consideration of the measure in Congress its supporters asserted that utilities frequently prosecuted a case in a state court up almost to the decision, suddenly dropped it and went into the federal courts. By such methods they exhausted the funds and the time of the regulatory agencies and often gained their point simply because they could stand the costs of protracted litigation longer.

Under the bill all this is barred. Appeals against decisions will have to stay in state courts, with the exception, of course, of final appeal to the United States Supreme Court. It is believed the effect will be to make utilities more subservient to regulation and speed the process of rate reductions.

* * *

Drought Relief: Surveying the drought situation in the Middle West with his farm relief experts at his side, President Roosevelt has come to the conclusion that it will not be necessary to ask Congress for additional powers or grants for enabling the emergency agencies to cope with the situation.

With money and authority he already has formulated a four-point program for the relief of sufferers providing: cash purchases of cattle in the stricken area, the beef to be canned and used in general relief work; relaxation of AAA acreage restriction contracts to allow farmers to grow forage crops for their cattle; direct relief for needy families including the grants of stock feed and forage seed until new pastures are available; and provision of funds to deepen old wells and sink new ones to increase water supplies. Wisconsin and the Dakotas have been given $450,000 to begin such a program.

Railroads will be asked to help move cattle out of drought areas and to move feed in. A special congressional committee stands by to do anything it can. Agricultural officials have assured the President there is no danger of a food shortage with the wheat carryover twice the normal size.

Meanwhile cloudless skies over the Md-West give little hope of immediate relief from dry weather. Rains which fell during the last two days were said to be inadequate for salvation of the main crops.

The 13-Month Calendar

More than 140 large American business firms use a 13-month calendar.

More Than the Front Gate Needs to Be Watched

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Ely Police Bill Draws Opposition From Both Sides

Much Amended Measure Fails to Get Backing at Boston Hearing

Bitter opposition from both proponents and opponents of Governor Ely's so-called police unification bill marked the resumption of hearings on this measure today.

This bill, now being heard by the Senate Ways and Means Committee, is an emasculated version of the measure advocated by the Governor and the Citizens' Committee on Public Safety. It was apparent today that the measure has been molded into a form displeasing to practically everyone.

It is too harsh for the original opponents, notably the Massachusetts Police Association, and too lenient for the original proponents, notably the citizens' committee.

The Police Association, through its counsel Mr. George A. McLaughlin, recorded that body's opposition to the bill, particularly to the advisory council with its recommendatory powers. He declared that all the innocent-appearing recommendatory provisions of the bill are merely opening wedges, which may allow of its conversion next year into actual mandatory control by the state or the local police departments.

The citizens' committee viewed the advisory council as valueless for the effective coördination of local police departments. Hence Col. William J. Keville, chairman of the committee, urged an amendment that would establish a commission to coördinate local police forces to deal with specified crimes of violence.

Brig.-Gen Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, was the only person this morning to record himself flatly in favor of the bill. He promptly, however, offered amendments to practically every section.

The hearing revealed the obviously desperate efforts on the part of the proponents to salvage the core of the original measure and the triumphant efforts of the local police officials to follow up their advantage throughout every provision that would in any way interfere with local police economy.

Mr. McLaughlin, for the police, objected to the composition of the advisory council, in which he alleged that captains who never presided over more than 25 or 50 men would be summoned to supervise police departments of such cities as Fall River, Lawrence and Springfield. Civil service protections now accorded policemen would be threatened, he alleged.

He asserted that the plan of a centrally controlled teletype system would present insurmountable mechanical difficulties. There would, he said, be great delay cities with emergencies to cope with awaited their turn in the congested system.

Representative Thomas A. Delmore of Lowell urged that the bill make it mandatory for every city and town with an organized police force to become a part of a state teletype system.

Brigadier-General Needham urged amendments bringing the proposed bureau of detectives within the state police, protecting a policeman's civil service status and guaranteeing a policeman credit for experience to the extent of 30 per cent in his examination tally.

Rioting Shatters Chance for Quick Industrial Peace

By the Associated Press

Labor peace was shattered in nearly every section of the United States today as sanguinary encounters among strikers, pickets and guards added new names to the toll of dead and injured.

The smoldering strike of longshoremen, encircling the country along the seaboard and gulf ports, burst into furious rioting at San Pedro, Calif., when 500 striking stevedores stormed a stockade of nonstrikers.

Before police riot squads could act, one man was slain, the stockade put to the torch, and scores injured—two so seriously they may die. Strikers attempted to storm the Grace liner Santa Elena, but were beaten off by guards.

As thousands of longshoremen, river boatmen and teamsters walked out on the Pacific coast, officials appealed to Governor Rolph to settle the longshoremen's strike, waged for recognition of the union and improved hours and wages.

Three union longshoremen were shot and wounded late yesterday in an encounter with nonunion men at Houston, Texas. In New York City and along the Atlantic seaboard the longshoremen's strike continued peaceful.

The Alabama coal strike added another fatality to its stormy history when a United Mine Worker was killed in an argument following a meeting at Birmingham yesterday. In St. Clair County, Alabama, three guards were ambushed and shot as they went to investigate a mine dynamite blast.

In Chicago, the war among teamster unions broke out afresh today when four men were slugged and their trucks damaged. Ten members of the Coal Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union were arrested.

Buffalo police increased their vigilance over strikers at the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company plant following yesterday's rioting, in which a score were hurt.

Elsewhere strike troubles affected the meat industry at Des Moines, Iowa, and St. Louis; the automobile industry at Flint, Mich., where Fisher Body Corporation workers stayed out; and at the copper mines at Butte, Mont.

The filling station strike in Cleveland appeared headed toward settlement when union representatives agreed on acceptance of a proposal by Secretary Ickes in Washington.

Overhead Costs Halt Tax Drops, Wadsworth Says

Boston Chamber's Head Expects to See Upward Climb

Antiquated governments, creaking under increasing overhead costs, constitute the largest single obstacle in the path of lower taxes, and high taxes form the major handicap to recovery, Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared today at the annual business luncheon of the chamber.

The overload of antiquated government, developed when the country was young, he said, has a good example in Metropolitan Boston where local governments all with separate departments exist. In addition, there are the various metropolitan services, the county, the state and the Federal Government.

"All this machinery is just as detrimental to efficiency and as expensive as the far-flung offices of some great corporation which grew up in prosperity times. When the business of these corporations shrank, they were forced to simplify their system and cut down their overhead. Government is in desperate need of just that treatment today," he said.

He delivered his main attack against the property tax, saying its reduction is the foremost tax problem in Massachusetts. Even before the depression the property tax burden was out of proportion to the ability to pay, Mr. Wadsworth said. Between 1929 and 1932, the property tax increased $30,000,000 to reach a total of $236,000,000.

In 1933 reductions were made in operating costs, but they no more than offset decline in other revenue and increased welfare costs, he said. Borrowing money for current expenses alone made possible a 1933 property tax reduction.

Today, he added, a crisis is being reached. Municipal expenditures again are mounting. Uncollected taxes are increasing. Between 1929 and 1932 the uncollected state taxes rose from 23 to 35 per cent.

"No more convincing proof can be offered to show that property is being taxed to extinction," Mr. Wadsworth argued. "This year, every sign points to a further upward climb in the property tax. It appears that the only way to prevent it is to permit municipalities again to borrow money for current expenses.

He called attention to the fact that 8100 parcels of property in Boston were advertised for sale in 1933 as the result of delinquency in 1932 tax payments. This compares with 3800 parcels advertised the previous year. The city acquired tax titles on a large portion of these properties, he said. Furthermore, he declared there is no woutstanding $12,350,000 in uncollected 1933 taxes. And the 1934 tax bills will add a further burden.

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4 Colorful Days—Hotels, meals, rooms. 1 day each Banff Springs Hotel, Emerald Lake Chalet, 2 at Chateau Lake Louise, visiting Morsine Lake. All-Expense . . . $50

Add rail fare from starting point. All tours originate at Banff or Field. Purchasers of an All-Expense Tour may extend Stop-Overs on payment per day for Rooms, Meals: Banff Springs Hotel—$9.; Chateau Lake Louise—$8.; Emerald Lake Chalet—$7. Banff opens June 15, others June 22 to Sept. 1.

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Shrimp Fancy - Tasty - Wet Pack 2 No 1 Tins 21c
Rumford Baking Powder 1 Lb Tin 29c
Hershey Cocoa 2 8 oz Tins 17c
Lux For Washing Fine Fabrics Small Pkg 9c Large Pkg 22c
Lux Toilet Soap 3 Bars 18c
Alice Tomato Juice Pint Bot 10c

Marshmallows Campfire—Cellophane Wrapped 1 Lb Pkg 19c
Uneedas Your Choice of Plain or Salted 3 Pkgs 13c
Heavy Cream Brookside New England Quality 2 ½ Pt Jars 25c
Milk A Richer, Fresher, Purer Milk Brookside—4% Butterfat Quart 10c
Alice Vegetable Soup 29 oz Tins 10c
Cheese Lunch Lb Bulk 23c
Grape-Nuts Flakes 2 Pkgs 19c
Clorox Bleaches and Disinfects 2 15 oz Bots 25c
Palmolive Soap 5 Bars 25c
Octagon Soap 5 Big Bars 25c
Yeasties A new ready to eat cereal with just the right amount of yeast Pkg 17c
Sweet Rye Bread A distinctive flavor popular with both young and old 16 oz Loaf 7c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Vermonters Vote on Liquor, With Doubt as to Outcome; State-Owned Stores Assured

(Continued from Page 1)

coming liners, had guided them past shoals to New York harbor ahead.

But this morning's fog shrouded the Nantucket. Incoming liners would miss the greeting. And incoming was the mighty Olympic. Moving slowly it sought to pierce the fog ahead.

Suddenly a shout! Just ahead a vague red object came into sight. Crash! And the Nantucket had greeted its last liner.

Slowly the floating beacon sank. Six of its crew of 10 were over the side quickly, soon safe aboard the Olympic. The other four were reported killed. The liner stood by. Radio soon sent out the news. The coastguard cutters Argo and Acushnet rushed to the scene to pick up the crew. Then the Olympic was scheduled to proceed.

* * *

Nantuckets can sink, but the shoals they warn against are still threats.

At 4 o'clock today a relief ship will leave Boston, take up the position of the famed old Nantucket until a new ship can report for regular duty.

City Affairs

Corridor Rush

Busy contractors rushed around City Hall today. There were many corridor conferences, much rattling of paper. The Mayor had just announced as ready for bids on a $750,000 high pressure water system for Elm Hill and the $350,000 police communication project.

Some of these contractors will scan blueprints, start men out on needed jobs. The water system will take 300 men for a year, the radio system 75 men for eight months.

* * *

Shortened Feather

Economy-seeking Mayor Mansfield finds only obstacles. Last year Memorial Day exercises cost the city $10,000. By eliminating the city paying for bands and other similar items the Mayor hoped to get the cost down to $4000. Various veterans organizations have been in touch with Mr. Mansfield. Today he finds the best figure he can get is a little over $6000.

* * *

But saving two-thirds of an expected cut is quite a feather in any economy driver's hat. Yesterday the Mayor made a perfect score. Two appointments were made with no cost to the city. Mr. Robert P. Fellows, architect, and Mr. Alfred Ellis became unpaid members of the Boston Art Commission and the board of zoning adjustment respectively.

Oiled Grapevine

Grapevines usually do not need oiling, but today Dr. Charles L. Clay, medical director of the Long Island Hospital, declared "the municipal grapevine is well oiled." This remark slipped out when the press informed him that information had been obtained that 21 head nurses had been demoted to staff nurses with corresponding slashes in pay from $1080 to $912 annually.

Amazed that the report had leaped the gap between the island and the mainland, Dr. Clay said the demotions were not an economy move. They were to end having "a general for every few men"; that is, 40 head nurses for 19 wards.

Season

Straws in the Wind

It was a balmy morning, May 12. A Boston hatter looked around his shop. Few felt hats were left after a busy season. In the rear, cases of new straw hats for the summer season were awaiting opening. But this was New England and "summer" was not official until the middle of June.

The hatter felt the summer tinge in the air. He dreaded buying felts which would be out of style almost as soon as he got them in. He thought of his back room investment. Suddenly he decided that it was warm enough to wear straw hats at once. He stocked his windows and shop as though it were June 15. Then he ran large "ads" in the papers.

"Be in Style! May 15 opens officially the straw hat season. Don't be behind the times"!

Boston men, not particularly conscious of just when they did start to wear hats, just took on the idea, ambled in, came out wearing straw hats.

At least that is the story told of how, many years ago, May 15 became the official opening of Boston's straw hat season.

Boston's weather today was not conducive to straw hat wearing. But stores reported sales of straw hats just the same.

Legislature

Reduction Bill

Big bodies move slowly. Today cities seeking economy and efficiency find reduced units good for both points. Thus Somerville's Mayor, James E. Hagan, seeks to reduce his Board of Aldermen from 21 to 11 and his school committee from 16 to 8 in a bill introduced in the Legislature today. The bill provides for the issue to be decided by a referendum vote by the people. Opposition called the move placing the city control under "a dictator and six men."

Miscellaneous

Two-Eyed Trap

Flash! Flash!

With two blinks of his photo-electric eyes Boston's first mechanical speed cop went on duty today, checking the speed of every car that passed a certain corner. So far his post is known to only a few favored individuals. So far there have been no tickets given out; he is on trial.

Two parallel beams of light shine across the road, spaced a short distance from each other, having none of the errors human eyes are susceptible to. As soon as a passing car intercepts a beam, the first watching eye winks. The second eye winks when the car reaches its line of vision. Thus is the speed of the car measured and calculated by delicate electrical instruments.

Designed in the interest of public service at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, this "cop" has been put in service for the Massachusetts Highway Accident Survey. Inasmuch as it may prove to be of value to police departments in traffic speed control, Col. Robert C. Eddy, director of the survey, is ready to demonstrate the mechanism at any time. He asserts that neither feminine charm nor reporter's badges can swerve this laboratory cop from the path of uniform duty.

* * *

Red Future

Today three Everett youths look toward the future collectively $4400 in the red. High school cut-ups, they turned water on the upper floor of the school, flooded the building. Total damage, $4400. Yesterday they were found guilty, put on probation for two years, ordered to pay $1466 each of what they earn in the future before even a nickel can be used for their own pleasure. If the money isn't paid in two years, their probation will be extended for another period.

* * *

German Escort

Outspoken defender of the Nazi régime in Germany, Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States, will come to Boston Saturday to make a special visit to the German battle cruiser Karlsruhe, will find himself well guarded during his visit. While anti-Nazi actions have been at a minimum in Boston, the police will take no chances, will escort him from train-to-hotel-to-cruiser-to-train.

Museum Housing Corinthian Relics Given to Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORINTH, Greece—The new museum at Corinth has just been formally presented to the Greek Government by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The museum was built from funds given by Mrs. William H. Moore of New York to house the archæological treasures uncovered by members of the American School.

For the last 38 years this group, under the direction of Prof. Edward Capps of Princeton, has been excavating great areas of ancient Corinth. These diggings have yielded a vast wealth of priceless pottery and sculpture, dating back in some instances to prehistoric times.

The whole area has figured prominently in mythology and history. Here the fabled Bellerophon caught the winged horse Pegasus swooping down from the sky to drink at Peirene's spring. And here, comparatively recently, when the dissolute Roman period had followed the Greek culture, St. Paul the Apostle preached to the Corinthians.

The site of the new museum is the heart of the excavation area, commanding a view of the Corinthian Gulf, just between northern and southern Greece. In the distance toward the blue sea are great vineyards of currant grapes and to the north is steep Acro Corinth, 1900 feet high. Just to the southwest is the Fountain of Glauke. It was there prehistoric Corinthians went to draw their water; they cut its stone walls out of the living rock itself. A little further to the southwest is the Temple of Apollo, built in the seventh century B. C.

In spite of the occasional earthquakes that visit Corinth, the new museum has come to stay. It is quake proof. The architect, Mr. W. Stuart Thompson of Thompson & Churchill, New York, has used the theory that the wave of an earthquake has a tremendous arc and hence the deviation of any building from the vertical is not very great. Thus, the museum, built of reinforced concrete with bedrock foundation, is so strong in its component parts that in an earthquake it will wave as a unit with the earth. It is the idea of a very strong box with iron foundations in the solid rock of the earth itself.

Another Roosevelt Boomed for Office In New York State

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—With the slogan, "Back to America," friends of Col. Theodore Roosevelt have reestablished headquarters at 63 Wall Street to foster a boom for his nominaton for Governor on the Republican ticket this fall.

The movement is headed by Mr. Louis Ross and was made public today in a circular letter to voters to organize for a Roosevelt state ticket on the plea that "the present control of the state and nation by the Democratic Party has brought about a situation which makes the return of the Republican Party almost a necessity."

"Sound, safe and real American principles of government must return," the letter states. "Theodore Roosevelt is a sound individual, whose tenure in many offices has proved his ability to maintain the elementary principles of American government."

Colonel Roosevelt, who was Governor-General of the Philippines under President Hoover, has not committed himself to the candidacy. As president of the National Republican Club here he has commented strongly, however, against the "New Deal," voicing in much the same tone as the circular letter today his apprehension over the effects of present federal policies on the Government set-up by the "founders," and the belief that the G. O. P. must mobilize to carry the country back to the Constitution.

Treasure of Ancient Corinth

Thompson & Churchill, Architects.

The Corinth Museum

A View Through the Columns of the Temple of Apollo.

New Eel-Like Streamlined Trains Give No Hope for Free Transport

"Gentlemen, look at the train of tomorrow," the railroad president stated proudly and flung an eloquent arm toward the tube of polished steel.

The reporter crouched down and looked at the underparts of the streamlined train. "No rods. Nothing to catch the flow of air," he remarked to his fellow.

His fellow answered not at all. But from over his shoulder came a growl. "Terrible."

The reporter straightened in shocked surprise. Here was something that approached blasphemy. He stared into a pair of faded blue eyes under a tattered rim of discolored felt. And the smoldering irascibility of the eyes stilled the remark that rose to the reporter's lips.

He moved on following the railroad president who was now pointing to the smooth jointure of the cars. The steel door closed. There was nothing in the whole length of the unified train to stop the smooth flow of wind whistling past at 100 miles an hour.

"No pockets there to catch the air," the railroad president boasted. "She'll slip through the wind like a greased arrow. And on top of that a pick-up that will make the old steam trains look like sign posts."

The railroad president walked on, his arm pumping in sweeping gestures. The reporter paused beside the mysterious stranger who was now down on his knees peering under the train.

He straightened up and faced the reporter. He jerked a thumb at the gleaming train. "I ask you," he barked. "what's gonna happen to railroadin'?"

He pointed. "Look under the train. Where are the rods? I ask you, where are they? How is a 'bo gonna ride the rods when there ain't any rods tc ride?"

He glanced after the departing railroad president. "Progress! Says you! I ask you where's the progress in buildin' a train that ain't got any blind baggage. Why, mister, a leech couldn't stick to that thing when she starts ramblin'. No rods, no blind baggage. And, mister, what will they do to the side-door pullmans when they get to them. And that bird talks about pick-up. How can you hop a ride at the top of the grade comin' out of the yards when one of these contraptions comes steppin' along with no more hand-holds than you'd find on a peeled banana. And if you did make it where would you stay? You couldn't hang onto that thing any more than you could hang onto a greased eel."

His faded blue eyes glared at the reporter.

"Progress! That's a laugh. It looks to me, mister, like they're gonna take all the fun and romance outa railroadin' and call it progress! Mister, you can keep your progress. Me, I'm goin' up the tracks a ways an' hop a rattler. The farther I get from this kinda railroadin' the better I'll feel. Progress!"

The railroad president was coming back, still expounding the virtues of progress. When the reporter turned back again the man in the battered hat was gone. Far up the track, head down, hands in his pockets, he was kicking the gravel up in spurts. Back to the reporter came one explosive utterance.

"Progress! Baloney!"

Chicago, Windless City?

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Chicago does not deserve its reputation as the "Windy Ciyt," according to statistics published by the Illinois Central Railroad. During 1933 Chicago came fourteenth among 20 cities whose windiness was studied by Mr. Frederick Rex, municipal librarian here, according to the Illinois Central System's news bulletin. New York and Buffalo tied with 98 days of heavy breezes, while Chicago, far down the line, had only 11, according to the study.

Holland Honors Queen Tulip But This Occurs in Michigan

Three Million Blooms of Every Hue Bob and Sway in the Breeze and People in Old Dutch Costumes Engage in Nine-Day Frolic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLAND, Mich., May 15—Springtime means tuliptime and the best time of all the year to the residents of Holland, Mich., who are in the midst of their annual week of festival in tribute to Queen Tulip.

Three million perky tulips stand side by side, to form a rainbow border on 12 miles of city streets, and moving in and out of this blaze of color appear the people of Holland in the picturesque attire of their pioneer Dutch ancestors.

Stripes and plaids and brilliant blues in voluminous skirts form a colorful contrast for prim aprons and bodices of black. Gay kerchiefs and starched white headdresses in a multitudes of designs and textures bob up and down to the tune of wooden shoes tapping on the pavement. Thus does Holland turn back the march of time to the nineteenth century days when their grandfathers from the Netherlands first settled in the dune country on the shores of Lake Michigan.

One of the most colorful ceremonies of the tulip festival is when Holland women revert to tradition and scrub the street as did their grandmothers. Before the Dutch queen enters a village the streets are scrubbed. Thus Holland honors its queen—the tulip.

Parades and blithesome Dutch folk dances, flower show and exhibits provide entertainment for the guests during the week, but on Sunday stately measures of solemn full notes resound on the quiet Sabbath air as the people gather to chant Dutch psalms.

For nine days Holland revels in the glories of the past, but all year the tulips are tended with a patient care, characteristic of the nationality. When drought threatened the young plants this spring, each of the 3,000,000 tulips received its share of water from city sprinkling carts which moved the length of Tulip Lane. Fields of blazing glory and lanes of vivid hue reward this care.

Distinguished visitors come to view this riot of color. Mr. Norman Thomas, twice Socialist candidate for President, was among the guests and his address was part of the festival program.

Giant Free Balloon To Try for Record From Black Hills

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—A free balloon with a full height of 300 feet, seeking a new altitude record of 15 miles, will soar into the stratosphere this summer almost from the shadow of the great national memorial carved on Mt. Rushmore, S. D.

The take-off point for the flight, arranged by the Army Air Corps and the National Geographic Society, was announced yesterday as a sheltered pocket in the Black Hills, 11½ miles southwest of Rapid City, S. D., and seven miles from Mt. Rushmore. Piloting the balloon will be Maj. William E. Kepner, and Capt. Albert W. Stevens of the Army Air Corps.

The flight will take place sometime between June 15 and July 15, depending on weather conditions. The take-off site was chosen upon recommendation of the advisory committee for the flight. It is a grassy meadow 600 feet square and almost completely inclosed by hills and cliffs which will protect the balloon from hampering winds while it is being inflated.

The most extensive scientific observations ever conducted in the stratosphere will be carried out by the crew in the metal gondola. They will study weather conditions at all levels, make photographs of the earth from various heights, measure cosmic rays, collect air samples at great heights, study solar radiation, electricity of the air and effects of altitude on radio transmission. A ton of instruments will be carried.

If successful in reaching their goal of 15 miles, the balloonists will exceed by about three miles the previous record height for manned balloons.

Farm School on Wheels Helps Alabama Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Booker T. Washington "agricultural school on wheels" from Tuskegee Institute has just completed a series of meetings and demonstrations for Negro farm families of Montgomery County. Instruction in gardening, orchards, terracing, composting and measuring land was given to a large number of men and boys. Demonstrations for girls and women included rug and curtain making, food selection and preparation, farm conveniences and year-round gardening.

Millen-Faber Trial

More Motions Denied

Irving Millen was pictured in Dedham court today as a "stupid" boy who answered questions with a "silly grin."

The defense of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber, charged with the Needham bank murder, opened after a final plea by Mr. George S. Harvey, Millen counsel, to have the trial held up pending decision and move to shift the action into a federal court had been denied by Judge Nelson P. Brown.

The court also denied a motion by Mr. William F. Scharton, Faber's attorney for a directed verdict of not guilty on the basis of alleged evidence of his client's insanity.

A former teacher testified that Irving was a poor student, while a former employer and fellow worker described the prisoner as having no sense of responsibility. He was lazy and lacked interest in his work, one witness declared.

Mr. Harvey, in his opening statement to the jury, urged that evidence concerning each of his clients be considered separately.

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A	L	■	E	T	O	■	L	A	■	■
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S	A	L	E	■	D	U	S	T	■	■
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Simple Approach By Schools Urged For Changing Era

Study of Social Science Report Says Should Bare Even Ugly Facts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—A program of social science instruction which would provide for a realistic study of the life, institutions and culture of America, by not omitting the study of the corruptions, inefficiencies and injustices of the age, is recommended in the third installment of the report of the social studies commission of the American Historical Association, made public today.

The commission holds that instruction in the social sciences should begin in the earliest years of schooling, not with life and institutions of ancient peoples, but with the life and cultural institutions of the surrounding community.

It should deal with the "simple social relationships of the family and the neighborhood and the modes of providing food, clothing, shelter, recreation and security of person," the report continues.

Would Not Be Too Local

Although recommending that major attention in the elementary school be directed to a study of the making of the community and the nation, the commission holds that materials bearing on the development of world society and culture "would by no means be excluded."

"The program would begin with the neighborhood in which the child lives," the commission writes. "Starting from a first-hand study of the life, institutions and geography of the community, it would proceed to an examination of social changes taking place in the locality, of the history of the place, or the civilization of the Indian in the same area, of the contrasting elements of European and Indian culture and of early and later American culture. Emphasis would be placed throughout on actual participation in the social activities of school and neighborhood."

In this way, the commission believes, the pupil would develop an active interest in the fortunes of society and a stock of ideas which would enable him to go beyond the immediate in time and space.

Emphasis on the Present

In the secondary school the "central theme," would be the development of mankind and the evolution of human culture with "constant reference to the present and to American civilization," the report says.

"This program might culminate in the study, through concrete and living materials, of regional geography, comparative economics, government and cultural sociology, of the major movements in social thought and action in the modern world and of the most recent developments on the international stage," he continues. In such a study, the experience, knowledge and thought of all the preceding years would be brought to bear by means of comparison and contrast, it adds.

The commission also recommends that special attention be given in the secondary school to the reading of historical and social literature, including newspapers, magazines, great historical documents and classics of social thought. Familiarity with the methods of inquiry in the social sciences, with historical criticism, and analysis and verification should also be acquired, the report says.

How Rest of Recovery Has Been Handed Out

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 15

THE $1,322,000,000 requested today by President Roosevelt completes the general $3,166,000,000 recovery fund suggested by the President in his budget estimate for the fiscal years 1934 and 1935. The remainder has been appropriated for as follows:

Federal relief (including CWA funds), $950,000,000.
Extra appropriations by this Congress:
Crop loans, $40,000,000.
Farm mortgages, $40,000,000.
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $500,000,000.
Veterans' benefits, $22,000,000.
Increased veterans' and pay allowances, $228,000,000.
Mississippi flood control, $29,000,000.
Army Air Corps, $5,000,000.
Miscellaneous, $30,000,000.
Total, $1,844,000,000.

Art Notes

Boston Art Club

"Contemporary Paintings" is the descriptive title of the current exhibition at the Boston Art Club. The display consists of oils, aquarelles and sculptures by artists, some chosen by a jury of selection, some invited. Each year new names appear upon the lists. This year there are unfamiliar signatures on the finest exhibits.

The Boston Art Club has maintained the prevailing traditions of the city. Its taste and tendency has always been unmistakable; in one way it has helped sustain one group of artists, in another, it has prevented the enterprising artists from showing their wares. Each year, however, more and more modernism creeps in; it is inevitable, for no one can avoid mannerisms which have already become popular usage. The academic artists have taken to brightening their palettes, relinquishing the sauce browns, and dwelling more emphatically upon design factors.

The subjects generally divide evenly between portraits and landscapes and still-life. The portraits are especially interesting for they show several methods of approach, from the conventional depiction, frontal posture, mildly photographic rendering, to eccentric portrayals with some distortion, intentional dismissal of details and rich accents. The first is a portrait of the model; the second comes closer to being a portrait of the artist, who has used the model as the vehicle of personal expression.

There are some very agreeable contributions in the landscapes, an able portrayal of the outdoors in which trees, mountains, rustic cottages figure. Clara Langenbach, Ernest Anthony, Robert Strong Woodward are to be noted for their canvases, all of which display splendid workmanship and an authentic realization of the character and atmosphere of their chosen subjects. The sunshine, the snow, the lacy twigs of trees, the ship sails, the gables, all figure in the design, not merely as an inventory of details.

Among the water colorists Mr. Alfred Beckonert is prominent for "Fish Pier," painted with perception of form-giving elements. There is vivacity in his style, and he convinces us that he has given his painting of aqueous washes concentration.

D. A.

Navy Planes to Visit San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 15 (AP)—Nine naval patrol planes, comprising "The Wright's Wing" of the base aircraft, are scheduled to fly from the air base at Coco Solo, C. Z., reaching here the evening of May 27, navy officers announced today.

Roosevelt Sees End Of Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in Congress has been as generous-minded as the Democrats, as they proved almost to a man in the vote on veterans' and government employees' payments.

How Budget Sizes Up

This is today's budgetary situation:

1. Recovery expenditures for the next fiscal year were estimated in January by President Roosevelt to be $3,166,000,000.

2. Congress has made appropriations, including the veterans' and federal employees' raids on the treasury, and a number of Administration-approved measures, totaling $1,844,000,000.

3. That leaves $1,322,000,000 still to be appropriated.

4. But some of it is earmarked, totaling $96,095,000, for such items as federal land banks, the Attorney-General's new drive on crime, etc.

5. Hence, $1,225,905,000 is available chiefly for the three major undetermined recovery expenditures: CCC, public works and relief work.

The President asks that this latter sum be appropriated under broad powers, so that he can rush the money to areas in need of it, rather than be bound by rigid ticketings. Congress does not relish missing the opportunity for getting political credit with specific allocation of funds, but the White House is insistent and the chance of its getting flexible authority is great.

Promises to Spend All

This final budgetary situation is crammed with interesting data. There is first the President's defense of his ability to spend as fully as he announced in January. Interpretation has been general that the deficit could not possibly mount to the announced proportions. But in his message Mr. Roosevelt insists that although spending since January has been slower than estimated and the actual deficit for the year ending June 30, 1934, will be smaller than predicted, the money will be spent during the ensuing year.

Another striking point is that public works spending—even of the $3,300,000,000 appropriated over a year ago, has not yet reached its peak. That will come, it is estimated, in August of this year, and will continue at a high level through the end of the year and into 1935. It has taken this long for the real public works drive to get under way. Such slowness is, in reality, somewhat of a safeguard that the money is being usefully spent. In any case, such expenditures through the end of 1934 will apparently be a powerful incentive to recovery at just the time it may be most effective.

Just because public works spending is so slow, the President opposes big new appropriations for such undertakings as great highways under the guise of speedy unemployment relief. He insists that a "planned" civil works program—and he admits that last winter's job was extemporized, sketchy and open to much criticism—can be applied directly to that area that needs it and do vastly more good than a generalized campaign.

Prepares New Program

For many months the FERA under Mr. Harry Hopkins has been preparing for next winter's work relief program, and the President anticipates that it will be quick, localized and effective.

Moreover, any savings the President can effect out of RFC appropriations—and these are expected to be appreciably—and out of PWA, he asks authority to transfer to emergency relief purposes. Thus the drought situation, and other similar problems, could be handled in the future.

There remain the sugar plums. These are relatively smaller items for which the President doesn't really want to go to Congress, but which can be squeezed out of public works appropriations—in the main they are actual public works, though of somewhat novel cast. They are: Tennessee Valley Authority, $48,000,000; government buildings, $35,000,000; public highways, $100,000,000; naval building and naval aircraft, $40,000,000; White House executive offices, $325,000; inter-American highway, $5,000,000.

The naval building item is most striking. It includes one year's relatively small amount of construction under the Vinson Bill, and some aircraft additions.

The White House offices are to have a good deal of repairs, and the mansion itself needs a great deal of elaborate and inconveniencing work. The President promises reporters he would make steps at the back of his office "for the little fellows to stand on" at press conferences!

And the inter-American highway sum is to pay for materials bought in the United States, but given to central-American nations unable to provide themselves, in order to push through this great trunk artery.

Farley Predicts Air-Mail Saving

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—New air-mail contracts, soon to be completed, will result in a large extension of air-mail service at a total saving to the Government of more than $10,000,000 a year, according to Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General. Speaking before the Central Mercantile Association here yesterday, he declared this would in itself confound critics of the Administration.

The Postmaster - General reiterated his statement that the old contracts were "illegal and fraudulent" and cost the Government millions of dollars in excess of reasonable cost. In order to obscure this, he said, "a campaign of greater scope than ever before was launched through newspapers and magazines and by radio to discredit the Government's action in canceling the contracts."

"We shall have more miles of air-mail routes in operation than before the cancellation," he said. "More people will be served, a great area of the country that heretofore has been without air-mail facilities will have the benefit of this modern convenience, and the Government will save more than $10,000,000 a year."

Deficit Is Below Estimates But Need for Funds Continues

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress today asking for $1,322,000,000 for recovery purposes:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my budget message to the Congress of Jan. 3, 1934, I said to you:

"It is evident to me, as I am sure it is evident to you, that powerful forces for recovery exist. It is by laying a foundation of confidence in the present and faith in the future that the upturn which we have so far seen will become cumulative. The cornerstone of this foundation is the good credit of the Government.

"It is therefore, not strange nor is it academic that this credit has profound effect upon the confidence so necessary to permit the new recovery to develop into maturity.

"If we maintain the course I have outlined, we can confidently look forward to cumulative beneficial forces represented by increased volume of business, more general profit, greater employment, a diminution of relief expenditures, larger governmental receipts and repayments, and greater human happiness."

The budget which I submitted to the Congress proposed expenditures for the balance of this fiscal year and for the coming fiscal year which, in the light of expected revenues, called for a definite deficiency on June 30, 1935, but, at the same time, held out the hope that annual deficits would terminate during the following fiscal year.

Tells Why Money Needed

It is true that actual expenditures since January have proceeded at a slower rate than estimated; nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that, even though the actual deficit for the year ending June 30, 1934, will be below my estimate, appropriations are still in force and the amounts actually to be expended during the following year will, therefore, be increased over and above my estimate for that fiscal year.

In this connection it is relevant to point out that during the fiscal year 1935 it is estimated that there will be actually expended on public works $1,500,000,000 out of appropriations heretofore made.

In my budget message of Jan. 3, 1934, it was pointed out that there could be no abrupt termination of emergency expenditures for recovery purposes, that the necessity for relief would continue, and that appropriations amounting to $3,166,000,000 in addition to the appropriations contained in the budget itself would be requested for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1935.

The present Congress has already made appropriations out of which, for the two fiscal years in question, it is estimated there will be expended the following sums:

Allotment of Relief

Relief, $950,000,000; crop loans, $40,000,000; farm mortgages, $40,000,000; Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $500,000,000; veterans' benefits $22,000,000; army air corps, $5,000,000; flood control, Mississippi River, etc., $29,000,000; Independent Offices Act, $228,000,000; miscellaneous supplemental estimates, $30,000,000; total, $1,844,000,000.

This leaves a balance of $1,322,000,000 to be appropriated. Out of this balance it is necessary first to take the specific items to be appropriated for: federal land banks; subscription to paid-in surplus, $75,000,000; reduction in interest payments, $7,950,000; emergency bank act and gold transfer, $3,000,000; Internal Revenue service, $10,000,000; salaries, office of the Secretary of the Treasury, $100,000; secret service, $45,000; total, $96,095,000.

This leaves $1,225,905,000 available for the following purposes: Civilian Conservation Corps camps, public works, and relief work, in addition to amounts already appropriated, and including aid to the dairy and beef cattle industries.

It is estimated that the minimum requirements for the Civilian Conservation Corps will be $285,000,000 and that the amount available, therefore, for public works and relief will be $940,905,000. A very simple checkup of these figures shows that they total $3,166,000,000, to which reference was made in my budget message of January 3, 1934.

Seeks Broad Powers

It was my thought in January, and is my thought now that this sum should be appropriated to me under fairly broad powers because of the fact that no one could then, or can now determine the exact needs under hard and fixed appropriation headings. In furtherance of this thought it seems appropriate to provide that any savings which can be effected out of certain appropriations made for emergency purposes shall be available for emergency relief purposes.

In my judgment an appropriation in excess of the above amount would make more difficult if not impossible an actual balance of the budget in the fiscal year 1936, unless greatly increased taxes are provided.

The present estimates should be sufficient as a whole to take care of the emergencies of relief and of orderly reëmployment at least until the early part of the calendar year 1935. If at that time conditions have not improved as much as we today hope, the next Congress will be in session and will have full opportunity to act.

Boston Snapshots

"Pep Meeting" for Yachtsmen—College athletic contests are very often preceded by "pep meetings," but hitherto the concentrated good wishes of non-participants have not been applied in this way to speed yachtsmen on their way. Next Tuesday at noon an "America's Cup Luncheon" is being staged by the Boston Advertising Club in the Statler Hotel ballroom at which, according to announcements, "the yachting public will be afforded an opportunity of giving inspiration to those who are seeking to uphold the nation's supremacy in the sport and to defeat Britain's fifteenth attempt to recover her most coveted trophy."

The principal speaker will be Charles Francis Adams, who sailed the Yankee four years ago and will handle her again this year. Other guests will be associated with the yachts Weetamoe, Rainbow and Vanitie. There is to be a model racing boat competition and an exhibition of ship and yacht models.

The $1-a-Year Park — Boston pays one dollar a year rent to Harvard University for the privilege of listing the Arnold Arboretum as one of its parks, and it costs visitors nothing to enjoy its beauty.

The Arboretum is at the height of its annual spring glory now, and despite the severe winter there is plenty color. The imported shrubs from western China suffered most, while American things, even from the South, are in excellent condition.

Officials at the Arboretum are particularly interested in the three species of Forsythia which survived the winter unharmed, natives of Europe and Japan. The glorious yellow of its blooms is rather scarce this year, and since it is really a newcomer to western gardens, botanists generally are interested in finding the hardy varieties. Forsythia was practically unknown until Robert Fortune sent specimens to the Horticultural Society of London in 1844. He found it first in the garden of a Chinese Mandarin on the Island of Chusan.

Tested and Approved—This is the season when back-yard swings come into their own again as a center of attraction. But there is sometimes a doubt in the minds of youngsters as to the strength of ropes which have been hanging in wind, snow and rain all winter. In cases like these it is often desirable to test them out with some heavy weight—perferably an unsuspecting adult relative.

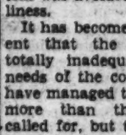
There are cries of semi-delight which proceed from habitual roller-coaster riders, and there are others which voice the genuine distress of less confident riders. Evidently be-

Gypsies and Brown Tails—"Boston train? There she goes now. Next one's in three-quarters of an hour!" The information clerk in Providence station turned away with an air of finality. We scanned the horizon for possible objects of interest to while away the time. Well-stocked notice boards caught our attention.

After learning that the president of the road had agreed in 1912 to abide by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, we passed on to distressing statistics of railroad accidents leading up to the suggestion that motorists should exercise caution at crossings. Then we came upon a sturdily framed notice dated 1906.

Under the impressive heading "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Office of the Commissioner for the Suppression of the Gypsy and Brown Tailed Moth" we read a stirring appeal addressed to all who paused to read, to be on the alert to recognize these insects. They were minutely described in all stages of their development. But a close inspection of the station failed to disclose any Gypsies among the other travelers, and even though we now knew that in the case of Brown Tails, "when approaching maturity the caterpillar sheds barbed hairs," we could locate none of them.

Hind Leg Salute—Tickle almost any dog close behind his front leg and he will go lazily through the motions of scratching with the rear foot on the same side. This is nothing unusual for a dog to do—but we came across a horse the other day which responds in very similar fashion when patted in the same place.



He was tethered in a grassy lot at the junction of Beacon and St. Paul Streets, Brookline. A child was reaching up to pat him on this special spot—for the delectation of admiring friends. At each series of pats, the horse, with evident pleasure, lifted up his hind leg in a straight backward salute.

The Theater of War—The Stagecrafters of Quincy were addressed last night by Ernest Beaufort, radio commentator of The Christian Science Monitor, on the subject of armament. He suggested that the manufacture of arms and amunition should be supervised by the Government and that the export of these war supplies should be carefully watched. The element of possible financial gain derived from war by stockholders in the great corporations engaged in armament and allied industries is now a menace to the tranquillity of the world, he said.

The common people fear the results of a possible war, said Mr. Beaufort. To cast out this fear by removing its causes would be one of the greatest steps toward permanent peace.

Russian Railroads Up for Rebuilding

(Continued from Page 1)

provements in rolling stock and equipment during this period, and a considerable amount of new building, basic reorganization of the system was avoided because of its costliness.

It has become increasingly apparent that the existing system is totally inadequate to the growing needs of the country. The railroads have managed to carry substantially more than the various "Plans" called for, but the burdens imposed upon them have far exceeded the expectations of those who made the plans. The wear and tear upon material and personnel has been terrific.

During recent weeks the number of serious train wrecks has increased, and car-loadings have fallen far below the revised plans. Passenger service has been maintained at a fair degree of efficiency, as compared to previous Russian standards, but freight service has become steadily more undependable.

The Soviet press declares that car-loadings are now about 60 per cent of the quotas provided by the second Five Year Plan, and many factories are falling behind their quotas for lack of supplies.

The Soviet Government is chiefly interested today in three problems: extension of the industrial program started by the first Five-Year Plan; working out an efficient exchange of agricultural and manufactured goods between town and country; and military preparedness, especially in the Far East. Solution of all these problems depends to a larger extent upon railroad transport than Soviet planners had foreseen.

Extensive famines in 1932-33 were partially due to faulty transport, although peasant resistance to collectivization was the principal factor. There is no assurance that similar conditions may not be repeated. More important still, in the view of Communist leaders, is the practical certainty that there could be no adequate transport for the Red Army in event of a conflict in the Far East.

History of Oil Seen in Pageant At Tulsa's Big Petroleum Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., May 15—A packed pavilion saw a cast of more than 500 Tulsans present a "Pageant of Petroleum," depicting 3500 years of progress in the oil industry, capping a third day's activity at the eight-day show of the International Petroleum Exposition and Congress in session here.

The pageant, in five acts, began with a flag processional of all oil-producing nations, as the prologue. The first act included dancing, with appropriate musical accompaniment, portraying petroleum as worshiped in 1500 B. C. by fire worshipers. Lightning struck a Baku seepage, igniting the fire and occasioning worship. An a capella choir appeared in this scene.

Uses of petroleum, including a presentation of Pharaoh's employment of it in Egypt, comprised the second act, and the third represented Aztec use of petroleum for illumination. The Chinese early use was exhibited in a torch dance. Petroleum in early American days, as employed by Indians, made up the fourth act.

The final act covered 70 years of world petroleum progress, portrayed by music, dance and acting. High lights included the discovery of the Drake well in 1859, railroad building, and discovery of a present-day mammoth gusher. America's engineers in Soviet Russia's Five-Year Plan, as pertaining to petroleum production, were also included.

The epilogue was the "Dance of the Machine Age," indicating the progress made in drilling, pumping and production methods in the oil industry.

The pageant was written by Mr. Joseph A. Kornfeld, Tulsa engineer and geologist, and produced by the Tulsa Central High School orchestra, a capella choir and St. Cecilian chorus. The arrangement was under the advice of Dr. Merle C. Prunty, superintendent of Tulsa public schools; Mr. Earl Sneed, founder of the Petroleum Exposition and Congress; Mr. William B. Way, general manager of the 1934 exposition; Mr. Eli C. Foster, principal of the high school; Mr. Leslie Brooks, exposition public relations director; Mrs. Helen Corrubia, artist, and Mr. R. R. Spafford, director.

The program was in honor of the petroleum producing areas of Shreveport and Monroe, La.; Casper, Wyo., and Bowling Green, Ashland, and Owensboro, Ky.

Additional foreign delegates arrived from Roumania, Holland and Colombia, making foreign country representation 15 nations.

First sessions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers were held. Papers on technical engineering petroleum subjects were given.

Missing Witness to Testify

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15 (AP)—Mrs. Dolores Smart, missing witness for the Government in the prosecution of three persons accused of harboring notorious John Dillinger, walked into the United States District Attorney's office yesterday to accept service of a subpœna for appearance in the case.

JUNCTION 4157

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the advertisements from the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which are now appearing on Tuesday, will be published on Monday.

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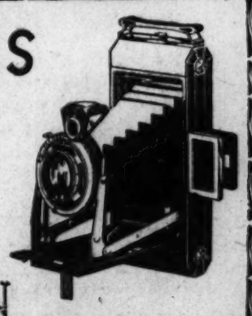

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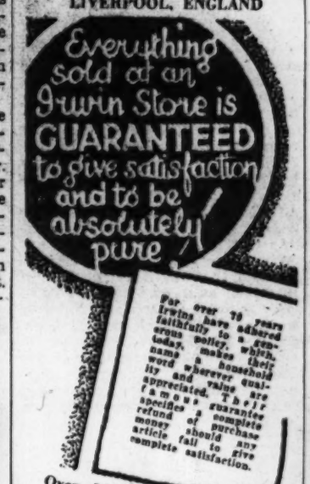
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Cleaning Code Not Abandoned, Authority Says

Test Case Coming in Court Watched by Entire Industry

Newspaper reports that the dry-cleaning code was to be abandoned received a sharp denial today from the code authority.

Mr. Ralph K. Oxton, chairman of the New England Regional Administration Board for the Cleaning and Dyeing Trade, today released a statement from its National Code Authority. The statement reads: "Newspaper story that NRA is abandoning all service trade codes not authentic and false impression must be corrected immediately."

Mr. Oxton was emphatic in stating that the federal cases being brought against New England cleaners, as well as against cleaners in other sections, would mean the turning point in code compliance, and he stated that he did not believe the Federal Government would consider dropping a code which they had approved without having first carried test cases through the courts.

There are some 50 cleaning plants in the Metropolitan Boston trading area and approximately 2500 tailor shops, all handling cleaning and all under the code.

The vicious price-cutting tactics of a very few plant operators in open defiance to the NRA rulings led, early in December, to the loss of volume to those who lived up to the code. This loss naturally reflected directly in the pay envelopes of some 4500 employees.

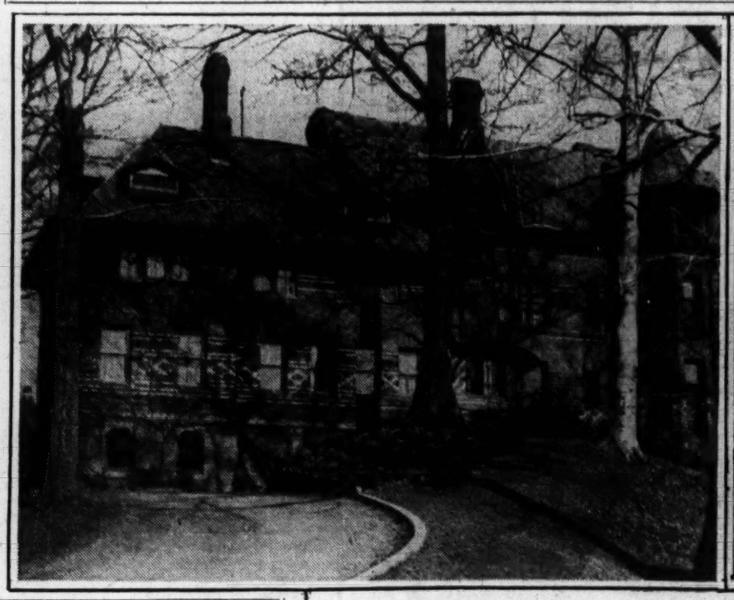
Through lack of actual enforcement of code provisions there has developed a steady increase in the number of plant operators who, while attempting to maintain code hours and wages, have been forced to violate the price provision in self-defense. By so doing they have maintained work for their employees at the expense of tremendous financial losses.

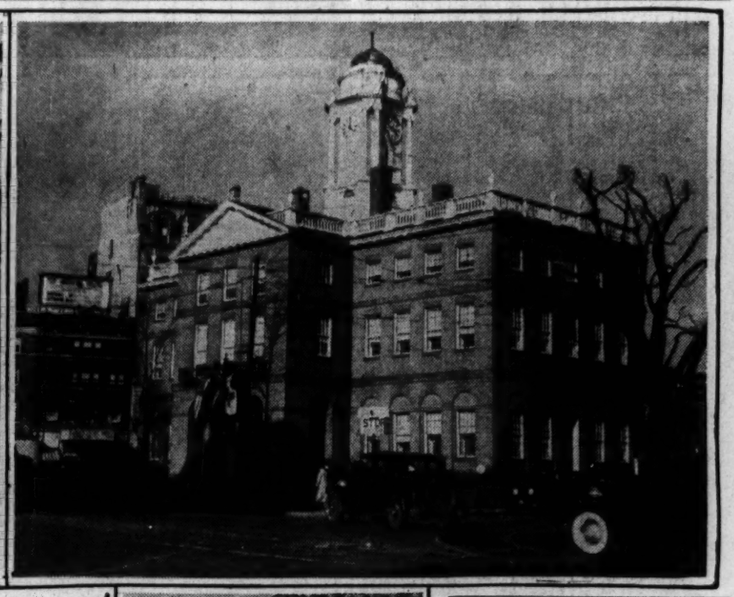
Minimum wages for plant employees in the Boston area are 33 cents an hour for a 40-hour week, with a 48-hour week for sales people and clerical staff. Thus the industry has taken on the task of rehabilitation and the removal of conditions of sweatshop hours and wages. And this task has meant extra costs.

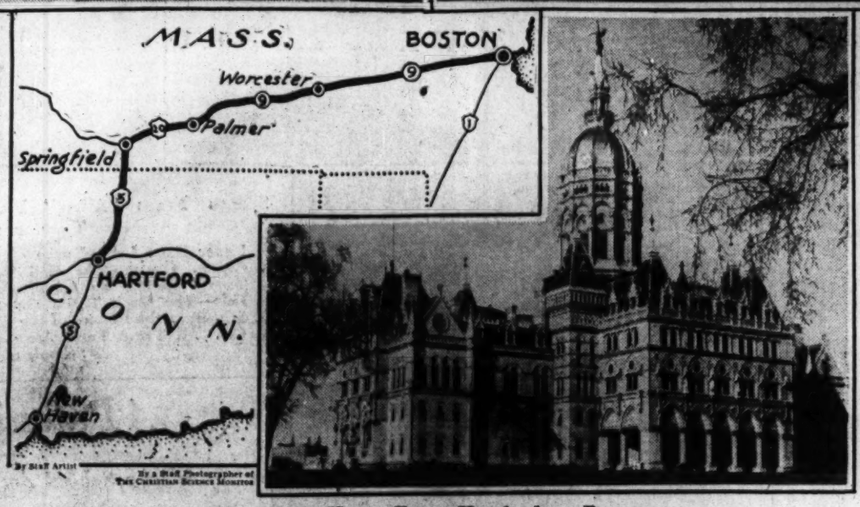
Pay rolls that have increased from 15 to 20 per cent are now out of proportion to the prices received for cleansing services. Only an enforcement of the code will make possible a continuing in business under code hours and wages.

The industry today is looking forward to a test case that comes up for court action on May 23. The action taken in this case will be watched by the industry throughout the country.

Another Page of Historical New England is Flipped







The Motor Hums From Hartford to Boston

Upper Left: The Mark Twain Memorial in Hartford. Upper Right: The Old City Hall in Hartford Was Designed by Charles Bulfinch and Was Originally the State Capitol. Bottom: The Place Where Connecteut's Laws Are Made. The Map Shows the Route.

Theaters

"The Green Bay Tree"

There has been a good deal of rather unsavory gossip about Mordaunt Shairp's "The Green Bay Tree," which opened a Boston engagement last night at the Hollis. Commentators have seen something abnormal in the relation of Dulcimer, the sybarite, and Julian, the young man whom he has adopted and brought up in luxury and dilettante idleness. In point of fact, there is nothing in the play itself, as presented at the Hollis, to make such an interpretation inevitable. And even if this interpretation be accepted, it should be noted that the piece is a serious dramatic treatment of a social problem, free of objectionable features in action or dialogue. For Dulcimer, the wages of sin was death at the hands of Julian's real father. And although the boy inherited Dulcimer's wealth and adopted his mode of living, discarding his fiancée, he didn't appear very happy in his new "freedom." As for the girl, she was, as she remarked, well rid of him.

The production is at its best in its quieter moments. Mr. Paul McGrath projects vividly the hedonism of Dulcimer, and Mr. Robert Wallston suggests aptly the weakness of the coddled Julian; but when they reach the climactic moments they try to make their effects by shouting, rushing about the stage and pouring out their lines in an unintelligible jumble. Miss Mary Arbenz as the girl and Mr. Charles Francis as the father fall into the same error. Only Mr. Murray Stephens's butler remains imperturbable. If Mr. Charles Alan, who is credited with the direction, will see to these easily corrected faults, the production will be more effective. L. A. S.

"The Shining Hour"

Whether with benefit of klieglights or footlights, Mr. Conrad Nagel holds his public. He held it again at the Plymouth Theater last night, when he returned in his latest starring vehicle, "The Shining Hour," by Keith Winter.

Mr. Nagel gave a forthright and convincing characterization of a young husband suddenly become the victim of circumstances beyond his control. His work in the third act was moving and powerful. There was real pathos in the hopeless eagerness of his question to his spinster sister, "Haven't you ever been in love?" His scenes with his wife were exquisitely drawn. His final invitation to the others to come in and learn what was to happen next, with the words, "We're ready, now," was splendid in its utter simplicity and quiet strength.

The story concerns three brothers who are gentlemen farmers in Yorkshire, two quite dissimilar wives, and a sister, not to mention Millie, the cook, who stayed in the kitchen. The eldest son returns from South Africa with a bride whose beauty is not lost on any of the others of the household, although it affects each differently. Most desperately, it affects the wife of the second brother, who kills herself so that her husband and the other woman may be happy together.

Miss Violet Heming is starred with Mr. Nagel; but instead of bringing out the feminine charm that would explain Mariella's disturbing attraction for the brothers, she essayed a peculiar frigidity that would have frightened them away from her. She lacked the warm radiance that should have gone into "The Shining Hour"; hers was rather the cold sheen of wintry sun refracted from frozen snow.

An outstanding characterization was that of Miss Kathryn Collier as the sister. Miss Nancy Sheridan as the other wife was charming and Messrs. John Spacey and John Holloran did their parts effectively.

E. B. H.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Not So Good

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Someone who knew quite a bit about official responsibility gave emphasis to that time-worn statement.

More than once since January started 1934 along its way, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield has found that the insigne of mayordom chafes the head and shoulders.

It's been a sort of "out of the frying pan, into the fire" many a time for Mayor Mansfield since he found himself in the big but not easy chair down School Street.

Now the State Legislature is doing a pretty fair job of mangling Mr. Mansfield's latest legislative pet —his bill empowering him to amalgamate departments in Boston's municipal government in the interest of efficiency and, above all, economy.

* * *

Yesterday that measure was speeded on its way toward final action prior to sending it to Governor Ely but it carries the serious, if not fatal, handicap of requiring departmental consolidations to meet with the approval of the City Council. The Mayor didn't want any such proviso added to his bill but the lawmakers Up Beacon Hill put it there and there it'll be when finally made law by the Chief Executive's signature.

* * *

There's too much chance for logrolling and plain hold-ups in the bill the way it'll go on the statute books to give the Mayor anything like the opportunity he thought necessary for the good of the city.

Contenders Minus

Ever since Major Judson, who isn't granted official distinction in his home town of Belmont, pulled up the white flag of surrender in behalf of David Indomitable Walsh for another term in the United States Senate, in a siren-like appeal before his chagrined Republican Club of Massachusetts, clamor for nomination for the Senate on the Republican ticket has been practically "non est." Only Robert M. Washburn has declared candidacy and Bob's the biggest political funmaker in Massachusetts.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. will not have the nomination. Congressman Robert M. Luce is deaf when he's mentioned for it. So is Congressman A. Platt Andrews of the Cape Ann district.

* * *

Page Eben Draper

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols has coyly dallied with the proposition, but honestly I do not believe Mal is taking the thing any too seriously the way things look now and the way he acts. I'm going to sound him soon and see if he'll rise to the surface when the senatorial nomination is mentioned as bait.

But one great campaign hero should, for the sake of his party, spring into the lists armed cap-a-pie—I refer to Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, who fought it out with William Morgan Butler, the last time Mr. Butler wanted to get a try at the Senate. Eben was numbered among the politically slain in that bitter battle for the Republican nomination. Here's a pretty good chance for the nomination he so recently desired. Why doesn't he go for it now?

* * *

Oddments

It does seem sort of odd when you think of how speedily the legislative committee on municipal finance disposed of the bill for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant for Boston. That bit of legislative lèse majesté to the big interests was too much for the committee. "Off with its head!" they figuratively shouted, and the big battle put up verbally and physically by former Boston Councilman Francis E. Kelly went for naught.

* * *

It's odd, as I said, because the Judiciary Committee has had the anti-injunction bill before it for a long, long time and think of how venerable the State Police Reorganization Bill was when it was allowed to emerge. There's a lot in that old saw about there being a heap of difference as to whose ox is gored.

* * *

Finesse and Team Play

Parliamentary maneuver of finesse as well as classic team play was responsible for the passage last week by the House at Washington of the McCormack bill to recreate the Federal Judgeship in Boston made vacant by the passing of Judge James A. Lowell. The bill was reported but it was late and the members were about to leave when it was put up for unanimous consent. One mid-western Democrat balked but the New England Democrats who overawed the man from the glebe and the bill went through.

* * *

Knighthood is still in flower. The House in Washington yesterday gave Mrs. Calvin Coolidge right to send her letters minus the ordinary stamps.

Rush Jones.

Schools Closed in Spain After Two Boys Are Shot

MADRID, May 15 (AP)—Classes were suspended in elementary institutes May 11 by authorities, who feared a repetition of clashes between Leftists and Fascists, such as that in which two boys of high school age were shot May 10.

Minister of the Interior Rafael Alonso said that all students entering elementary schools and universities will be searched for weapons and inflammatory propaganda. He deplored the use by extremist factions of children of school age in political demonstrations and disorders.

N. Y. Central Fined $7000

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15 (AP)—The New York Central Railroad pleaded guilty in Federal Court yesterday to violating the Elkins Act through granting credit to a shipper and was fined $7000. The shipper, Mr. Joseph Rothenberg, a produce merchant, also pleaded guilty and was fined $3000.

New England Charm Grows As Tourist Continues Tour

From Hartford, Conn., to Boston, Taking in Worcester and Springfield, There Are Many Interesting Scenes Visited

Historical Jaunts in New England
Second of 10 Articles

New England's summertime charm is reason enough for tourists to head for this land of delightful scenery. In order that the visitor may enjoy the most interesting and historical drives the Monitor's "Reporter Guide" covers another route today, namely, Hartford, Conn., to Boston.

Hartford, Conn.—This city is the capital of Connecticut, also known as the Queen City of New England. It was first settled in 1633 by the Dutch from New Amsterdam. In 1639 planters of the neighboring settlements met and adopted "The Fundamental Orders," the first constitution ever written in histroy.

First to see here is the old brick city hall which served as the state capitol for nearly 100 years. Completed in 1796, it exemplifies one of the best of New England's premier architects, Charles Bulfinch.

A short distance from this point is the new state capitol containing interesting historical data on Connecticut.

On Farmington Avenue is the Mark Twain memorial. When the author built this house he had the laundry and kitchen face the street. This, he said, was to solve the servant problem for so long a time as policemen should continue to wear their uniforms with grace and superiority.

Next on the itinerary is the Wadsworth Athenæum on Main Street, with its collection of Indian relics, furniture and glass. Then on to Springfield by way of South Windsor, Enfield and Longmeadow, Mass.

Springfield—This city was settled in 1636 by William Pynchon, also founder of Roxbury, Mass., in 1630. Pynchon could not get along with the Bay Colony leaders, so he moved into the Connecticut Valley and established a colony of his own. This city was also the home of the Agawam Indians, who lived amicably with the white settlers.

One of the highlights of Springfield today is the Eastern States Exposition grounds at "Storrowton." Assembled on these fair grounds from various parts of New England is a group of original historical buildings which date back to more than a century ago. The village church, the general store and town hall, and the houses typify the villages which early New Englanders enjoyed with such peace and contentment. Tracks are now retraced to the city's center and thence on to Boston via Worcester.

Worcester—The drive here twists along through rural districts with a capering river for company. On through North Wilbraham to Palmer. At the outskirts of the latter stands a giant elm, which, as legend says, was where George Washington addressed the town folks in 1775. And then comes Warren, West Brookfield, Spencer and finally Worcester.

This city was settled in 1713 although the first grant of land was made in 1657. When the outbreak of King Philip's came, settlers who had located in this region abandoned it and though several attempts were made to return permanent settlement was not made until 1713.

The city is built upon one hill after another. In fact, citizens boast of it being built on seven hills such as Rome. The first mark of importance which greets the visitor is the Old Common. On this location the Minute Men trained. Off Main Street on to Elm there are many fine old houses which contain historical lore. Among these are the Lincoln, Bullock and Thayer mansions.

Now, on to Boston, over a roller-coaster highway. It seems only a jiffy before the destination is reached. Here, other tourists are waiting. But the Monitor's "Reporter Guide" has one more coming-in trip to make: this time from Williamstown, Mass., where more fellow travelers will be guided into Boston.

Survey of Fire Hazards Planned in Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—As an aftermath of Birmingham's recent $3,000,000 department store district fire, a survey of fire hazards in the entire city has been ordered by Mr. W. O. Downs, commissioner of Public Safety. Fire Chief B. O. Hargrove has designated one man at each fire station in the city to make a thorough canvass of his territory immediately, listing all places such as shacks, dilapidated buildings and residences, and vacant lots covered with grass and other inflammable matter. Downtown fire escapes, sprinklers and basement accumulations will also be inspected.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce is coöperating.

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HAINES FALLS, NEW YORK
Mile above sea level. Marvelous view. Swimming, riding, tennis, golf. Spring water, fresh vegetables. American plan. Moderate rates. Easily reached by motor, boat or train. Restricted. Write for illustrated folder. M. W. Purdy, Hotel Seville, 29th St., N. Y. C.

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9 A.M.—1 P.M.—10 P.M. and 12 Midnight
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ESTABLISHED 1818
SUMMER HATS
New shipments of straw hats just received from England include Brooks' English hats at $4 and $5...hats made by Messrs. Herbert Johnson of New Bond Street, at $5 and $5.75...and hats made by Messrs. Lock & Co. of St. James's Street, London, at $6.25 and $6.75. Lightweight straw hats hand-woven in the Far East—weighing less than two ounces—are $6 and $7. Lightweight felt hats from England and Belgium are also available in a number of different styles and colors, at prices ranging from $7 to $11.
English straw hats . $4 *to* $6.75
Panama hats . . $5 *to* $50
Lightweight straw hats, $6 *and* $7
Lightweight felt hats . $7 *to* $11
[PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE]
ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK · BOSTON
MADISON AVENUE CORNER FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET · NEW YORK
NEWBURY COR. BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON

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Dorchester Savings Bank — May 1 to June 15
Eliot Savings Bank — Through May 19
Home Savings Bank — Through May 31
Institution For Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity — Through June 1
Medford Savings Bank — May 1 to June 16
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Wildey Savings Bank — Through June 15
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AMERICAN'S BIG THREE—*are sold by thousands of American dealers and stations all the way from Maine to Florida!*
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See your S-W Dealer for these and many others
S-W FLO-WAX — *Polishes floors without rubbing*
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Progress in Education

Teachers Take To Footlights

And Present 'Alice' To Delighted Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

TEACHERS in the public schools of Oakland, California, who recently presented a series of free performances of "Alice in Wonderland" before packed houses of delighted youngsters, announce that next fall they will dramatize another of the children's classics.

That is good news to thousands of Oakland school children and to many more not yet in school. It means that the Oakland Teachers Theater for Children, begun last year as a tentative undertaking, will continue to show dramatic interpretations from the literature of children. It was the aim of the teachers to dramatize those stories which were in danger of being lost in a cultural turmoil, and to make a significant æsthetic contribution to the lives of children through the medium of the stage, with its possibilities of interpretation in color, music, poetry, and action.

When the project was first proposed, questions of available talent and of expenditure of money, time, and energy were advanced by some, who believed that busy teachers could not produce anything of enough dramatic worth to warrant the trouble to which they would be put. But there were enough who believed that it could be done. The plan was submitted to the Oakland Teachers Association, and that body agreed to sponsor the enterprise.

As the "Alice in Wonderland" production rounded into shape, a spirit of enthusiasm touched all who had anything to do with it. Teachers, principals and supervisors readily enlisted for parts. High school drama students volunteered their services.

Many Were in on It

Help came from other sources. Sets were designed by students in a high school stagecraft class, and carpentry and painting students turned out the finished pieces. Costumes were made by students of dressmaking and millinery. Electrical and welding classes of Oakland's public trade school constructed special lighting equipment, including a portable switchboard, 10 baby spotlights and two floodlights. During performances and rehearsals, lighting effects were managed by the supervisor of visual education, and other backstage details were taken care of by school stage crews.

Masks for 25 characters were made by a recent high school graduate, who had learned the art in a special class provided for talented pupils. They were cast in papier-mâché from plaster of Paris molds.

In all, more than 100 persons composed the cast and production crew, of whom all but a few were teachers, principals and supervisors. All remained with the show through seven performances, which came at intervals during two school years. None asked to be released, and none accepted when, on two or three occasions letters were sent out inviting anyone to drop out who might be finding the work a burden.

The total cost of the production was $650. Two pay performances for adults easily met that sum and left a small balance for a permanent fund. The value of equipment now belonging to the Oakland Teachers' Theater for Children, practically all of it made in regular school classes, is estimated at $2000. Some of this material will be used in other productions; the rest is to be stored until some time when Alice and her "wonderland" friends may be introduced to new groups of children.

The Real Critics Accepted It

Four free performances were given to children in different sections of the city. They were real critics of the production—3600 of them between the ages of 10 and 14. The success of the venture depended solely upon its acceptance by these audiences of children. They did accept it—and in the spirit it was hoped they would.

To them the characters were not their teachers; they were strange and marvelous creatures of "wonderland." Alice's experiences were their own experiences, and they went away knowing Tweedledee and Tweedledum, Humpty Dumpty, and the Mad Hatter. The players too were enriched by their efforts to create a thing of beauty which they could share with their pupils.

The play for next year has not been selected definitely, but it is believed that it will be either "The Blue Bird" by Maurice Maeterlinck or Sir James Barrie's "Peter Pan." Whichever is chosen, the children of Oakland will be richer for having seen it, and the Oakland Teachers Theater for Children will have established itself more firmly as a significant part of the cultural life of the community.

All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scenes From "Alice," Produced by Oakland Teachers' Theater for Children

Upper Row, Left—Knave of Hearts Pleading Before King and Queen. Center—The Mad Tea-Party. Right—Tweedledum and Tweedledee Get an Arithmetic Lesson From Alice. Lower Row, Left—The Mock Turtle and the Gryphon Tell Alice About the Schools at the Bottom of the Sea. Right—Alice Meets the Cheshire Cat. All These Parts Are Taken by Teachers of the Various Schools of Oakland, Calif.

Atmosphere In the Home

A Mother Can Choose The Kind She Prefers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS the privilege of the mother with little children to create the kind of atmosphere in which she wants them to live. One way of doing this is to speak often of the fine, everyday things which are the lot of even the most humble. For instance, mother might say, "Oh, how delicious these big baked apples look!" "What a beautiful fur coat kitty has." "We don't care if it's raining; that's just the nice cozy kind of a day we wanted indoors together."

A mother who gives such expression of her reactions to the everyday things of life will find her children doing the same. She will be starting the little feet on the sunlit trail through life. By seeing the beauty in a big brown baked apple and a kitty's fur the children will be better able later to appreciate life's greater beauties. And they will be learning to find beauty in common things along the way.

Another way of creating a cheerful atmosphere in the home is to have the talk and laughter of cheerful companions. Games that produce spontaneous laughter are good, especially for the sensitive child who needs to forget about himself. A child does not think about itself when it is laughing. Singing together is one of the finest ways to make a cheerful home atmosphere. The family that loves to gather around the piano and sing is storing up reservoirs of cheer in the hearts of its members.

Doing things for others brings true happiness to the doer. If the home stands for kindly little services to the members thereof and to others, cheer will abound. Encouraging the children to do kindly things for one another, to arrange happy little surprises for father and mother, to carry a bouquet to someones who needs flowers—all these help to make a cheerful atmosphere.

A Palestine Venture

Where School Acres Become Classrooms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

TO MAKE rural education suitable to the needs of the people, agriculture — practically their sole reliance—now takes the leading place in the curriculum of Arab villages. A school garden of an acre or so becomes the classroom, the field becomes the laboratory and a stimulating example and center of interest to the whole village.

Since 1920 some 260 rural boys' schools have been opened under the direction of the British Commissioner of Education. There are only six for girls, as female education has not been considered of much importance with the Moslems. Education heretofore with the boys had been mostly memorizing sentences from the Koran, led in sing-song by the kodja. By this new system a village provides land, building and equipment. The Government provides the teacher who must be qualified according to Government standards.

Arab villages are usually a drab and dirty collection of mud huts. The people are illiterate and desperately poor. The majority of them are hopelessly in debt. Their sole dependence for a living is on agriculture, that depends upon the rain, and then the crop may not find a market. Vegetable growing, except of leeks, is almost unknown.

Dairy, fruit, poultry and general farming methods are of the crudest fellahin standard. The new system adopted will include the rudiments of these, along with bee-keeping, home building, fighting blights and pests, sanitation, the protection of wells, and eradication of the mosquito.

Men Unafraid of Work Needed

Schoolmasters were not to be found who had this training. It was beneath him and abhorrent to an educated man to do manual labor. He carried a cane and dignity. Fifteen selected school masters were sent to the British Agricultural School at Tulkaram, on the Plains of Sharon, for a year's intensive training. The Near East Foundation saw the opportunity of attacking the greatest rural problem of Palestine and backed them. For the first time in their lives these men worked with their hands. At their final examinations an American visitor met them and said, "Show me your hands and your working clothes. They will show your qualifications to teach agriculture even more than your papers." A second group was then trained, consisting of 15 chosen from scores of applicants.

In the sections of Palestine, to which these men returned to teach, Galilee, Nazareth, Tiberias, Samaria, Jaffa, Gaza, Jerusalem, Ramallah and Hebron, they are directing their schools with gardens, and pioneering a system of education that is new, sensible and promising. In the center of these drab mud villages, school gardens have sprung up that are watched with a surprisingly cordial interest by the fellahin farmers. They proffer land for experiments and eagerly seek direction and seeds for planting. The Near East Foundation furnished seeds. Trees were secured and planted. A tree-planting day is proposed, and it will not be long before grateful shade will be found in these seething, sun-baked villages.

To Break the Grip of the Usurer

A coöperative credit system is projected by the Government. This will aid in breaking the grip of the usurer in these lands where interest rates run from 20 to 100 per cent and everybody is hopelessly in debt, discouraged, and ready for rebellion.

Instead of meekly murmuring, "The will of Allah be done," they are fencing the gardens and trees planted, to protect them from marauding goats. Instead of dying with typhoid they are protecting the wells from contamination. Instead of yielding to tracoma they are fighting the flies, and they even bore latrines which the schoolmaster is now not too dignified to direct. Instead of yielding to malaria, from which 50 to 75 per cent are incapacitated for work, they follow his direction in fighting mosquitoes, draining stagnant pools and swamps.

In these experiments, full of promise and of uplift for the Arabs who comprise fully 80 per cent of Palestine's population, President Dodge of Beirut University joins with Commissioner Bowman of the British Government and the Near East Foundation. The university is lending one of its men, who visits the schools, remaining three days in each. It takes time to talk out problems in Palestine.

Teacher Dug Cistern

In a Galilean village where a school garden was considered uncultivatable, the teacher himself dug a cistern to provide irrigation for the plot. The local Council of Tiberias installed a motor to pump water from the Lake of Galilee to the school plot. A new use was found for the water from the "bubble pipes" in Hebron; it was used as a poison spray.

In Samaria lettuce was grown for the first time. In ancient Tyra the teacher and boys organized a clean-up campaign. A girl of 12 holding a baby in her arms asked a boy why he was cleaning the street, which was filthy, as all eastern streets are. "To try to put an end to the flies which are now sitting on your baby's eyes," was the boy's answer. In several villages the boys have persuaded their fathers to let them plant trees on their own land. Director of Education Bowman is also chief of the Boy Scouts of Palestine. Many troops have been organized and are improving the moral standard of the rising generation.

Playing House

Home Kindergarten Series—13

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the games nearest the child's heart is playing house. Many of the tales for the story hour center around the home so there will be numerous occasions when the class will find it necessary to construct a house in which to dramatize their plays. This may be made of chairs set on their sides to form a three-sided square—the front open, as on a stage. Blocks, crates and boards may also be used effectively. In Sara Cone Bryant's book we find the well-loved verses, "The Story of the Little Rid Hin," which calls for not only the Rid Hin's house but the great din o' rocks of Mr. Fox. The story requires properties which the class can work out, and the whole play will become a favorite which never grows stale.

In one class the fox was very enamored of his tail—a long flexible silk scarf—and the Little Rid Hin took great pride in her apron with scissors and key in the pocket.

If the mother thinks the class is sufficiently advanced to build a little scene of cardboard she will find instructions for folding in "Cardboard Construction," and many suggestive illustrations in the books of R. K. and M. I. R. Polkinghorne.

Other stories which embody the home idea, which can be made into short scenes dear to the child heart are listed above. Parts of these may be too old for the children but they are all interesting books for grown-ups, too. After making the story her own the teacher easily adapts or reads the section aloud which will appeal to her class.

Drawing Ground Plans

Another way to illustrate these stories is in drawing ground plans of the houses in each story. The Rid Hin's home is a simple one to begin with. The teacher draws a square on the board and says, "This is the plan of the snug old house of the hen. A heavy mark on one side is the door."

From this beginning the class then proceeds to more detailed rooms and houses, adding fireplaces, windows and sunporches, or indications for them with heavy lines. The furniture can also be roughly outlined as an oblong for the table with two circles for stools in the story of Heidi; or an oblong in the corner for Jean Paul's bed in "Lady Green Satin."

Books for the Mother

"Toy Making in School and Home," by R. K. and M. I. R. Polkinghorne, published by Harrap, 10s. 6d.
"The World Outside," by the same authors.
"Child Training," Chapter on Story Telling, by V. M. Hillyer, published by Century Company, $2.

Books for the Child

"Stories to Tell to Children," by Sara Cone Bryant.
"Wind in the Willows," by Kenneth Grahame.
"Heidi," by Johanna Spyri.
"Three Mulla-Mulgars," by Walter De La Mare.
"Lady Green Satin and Her Maid Rosette," by Martineau Des Chesnes, Baroness Elizabeth, published by Macmillan at $1.

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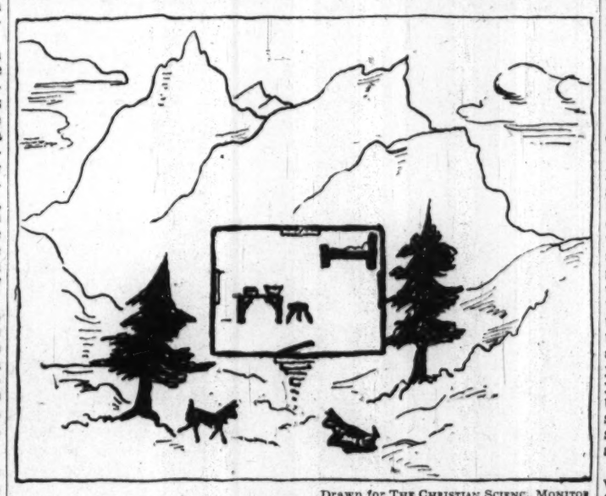

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Silhouettes by a Schoolmaster in Spain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CULTURE, that corner stone of civilization, is undergoing today a tremendous transformation. All nations aware of the importance of this factor of human life are organizing their cultural life by giving special attention to primary education and to the primary schools as being the workshop from which must emerge that group of young people who later will constitute the race and the nation.

A host of thinkers are bending their energies to the improvement of the school—in the general social advancement of a people. Up to the time of that great pedagogue, Jean Jacques Rousseau, education remained somewhat restricted within limited boundaries as a natural consequence of the limited concept held of that process. Rousseau, however, enlarged considerably the field of education, and his "Emile" propounds interesting and, up to that time, unknown educational problems. Thanks to him, education and its science, pedagogy, enter into a new era of effulgence, into a new life of unfolding dynamics, full of youth and "push."

However, the theories of Rousseau as expounded in "Emile," are only the seeds of an advanced idea of education scattered on "good ground" ready for the harvest. In our day this sowing of the ideas of Rousseau is bearing fruit and becoming crystallized in glorious realities—a new education is developing within a new "school" which is taking form in a variety of ways in the different nations.

Impulse to Change

In Spain myriad factors have contributed to give the forward impulse to the progress of education. The change in the form of government has been naturally the most important of these factors. The new government, chosen by the expressed will of the people, impregnated and identified with the people and aware of its needs and problems, has looked squarely in the face the frankly deplorable state of education which it found in Spain and has dedicated itself to its reorganization.

Two primary necessities have been given special consideration: (1) The establishment of a sufficient number of schools to house the pupils now obliged to attend the state schools; and (2) The creation of a staff of teachers adequate in number and training to direct these new schools. Some 27,000 schools for primary education will be established, of which 15,000 have already been made available. In order to prepare a personnel of teachers for these schools the qualifications have been made more rigorous and a faculty of pedagogy has been established.

With this step Spain envisages a new outlook in its history, and those intrusted with this important charge must not be found wanting, for upon their fidelity, their consistent performance of high duty, depend the future of the country and in a measure the progress of humanity.

One of the Schools

In a tiny village hidden in the mountains, at the foot of the Pyrenees where the occasional puffs of white smoke from the locomotive bring a whiff of civilization to the simple inhabitants of the town, there is a typical primary school of the new order. It is a simple school but joyous and of a wholesome environment—a school built by the villagers themselves, eager for knowledge and culture. A young schoolmaster of 21, in intimate relations with his pupils, is in charge.

Everything in this school environment bespeaks peace and a desire to learn. The pupils and the teacher work together, both eager to understand one another—the one to respect the children and to discover and encourage their various bends; the others to respect and aid their sympathetic older brother as the schoolmaster of the new régime is now considered.

This servant of the state must, too, dedicate his hours of leisure to keeping abreast of new trends in education. It is a sacred mission now, this matter of "public instruction," and the teacher is aided and encouraged in his work by the children, by the adult population, by the civic authorities and by the state. It is a work of reconstruction in the highest sense, and the schoolmaster is an insignificant but necessary cog in the enormous machinery which must aid in the onward march of humanity. Idealism, peace, and coöperation form the axis on which all efforts toward true education must revolve.

Those who do not understand the significance of this work call it visionary or idealistic, but a teacher in these new primary schools, fired with true vision, can surely reply that his work well done would dignify angels.

—Translated for The Christian Science Monitor by
SAMUEL N. BAKER,
The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.
—Original article written by
TELMO MOMPRADE,
Maestro, Nacional Caldearenas, Huesca, Spain.

The Sand Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sand box seems almost like one of the inalienable rights of childhood. It is a play-boon, indeed, and whenever conditions warrant it, pays rich dividends in wholesome living. Like most of the things which afford little children the greatest joy, it is simple and inexpensive.

Place a suitable box in a partly shaded section of the yard or on the porch, in order to keep the sand in good condition the direct rays of the sun should fall on it part of the day. The box should slope just a bit so that excess water can drain off. The rain and the sunshine will keep the sand in good condition if ground and clay have been kept out of it. A small load of clean sand, preferably the kind builders use for mortar, is all that will be required.

While there are many fascinating things made as equipment for sand boxes, simple, round-the-house things will answer the purpose nicely. Some suggestions are baking powder cans, some old spoons, small pans that may leak, a little pail, etc. For making sand gardens the children will find useful such things as seashells (the larger ones) acorns, twigs and clothespins.

The sand box has a good educational feature because it gives the child's imaginative and creative powers full sway. He can create anything he has an urge to, destroy it quickly, and go on making the next thing his active imagination may devise. And along with all its other desirable features the sand box keeps the child happily occupied in the great-out-of-doors.

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The Home Forum

Every Seaside Town Has Its Pier

A PIER at a seaside resort is a childish thing. Who can deny that it is to indulge—and profit by—the childishness in most of us that the municipal authorities set their brass band playing on a platform one hundred yards out to sea? Who, indeed, since municipal authorities must be a shrewd body of persons if they want to make money for their town; and they know that it is vaguely exciting to sit comfortably lulled by the Prayer Song, while the green seas rise and choke themselves against the strong pillars beneath. It is just a little moving, to the most serious-minded of us, to sit in safety, eating a bun, hearing music while the sea buffets vainly at our stronghold and we are detached from the wholly-visible stretch of coast by that slender, yet how splendid, causeway of wood and steel.

We continue to sit and walk upon piers, being unconsciously childish. We say that it is for the air that we go, and believe it. But it is not for the air, which is just as good upon the breakwater. It is because we are still subsconciously ten years old and thrilled about being safely on a man-made structure which is nearly an island. We are still figuratively making long noses at the sea from our platform; and the rougher it is, and the nicer the pier, the longer and ruder (figuratively) the noses we make.

It is, surely, due to the fact that we were all ten once that every seaside town has its pier. I most certainly shall never forget being ten and upon a pier—not a businesslike stone jetty with a lighthouse at the end, but a real, spidery pier with a structure like a Sultan's Palace at its extremity, and a band, and slot machines, and an old man with a red face and a peaked cap to take your coppers in the little house where the mainland ended and the pier began. Stone jetties failed because they went right down, solid all the way, and it was like being on land really. The real importance of the pier was—and is—the fact that you could look through the boards and see the green, greedy waves underneath.

* * *

It was exciting going on the pier. The old man in the peaked cap pressed a lever, the turnstile clicked, and lo! you were in a new world, high above the beach where the less fortunate could only lie and look flatly at the sea in front of them. Everything was elaborate and curly. All the seats were curly, and the railings were patterned and curly, and the slot machines were curly and bright with colors. Each machine a little world. A dozen little men in striped jerseys, kicking a tiny football about, a little house with red in the windows, and a fireman rushing up a real little ladder. Machines on piers were better than machines in stations. They were brighter, curlier, more real. So brave, sitting there above the sea.

The further you walked upon the pier, the better everything was. You were right outside your country. Abroad, in fact. How satisfactory it was to see people in boats, real floating boats, closer to the beach than you were. It was moving and at the same time frightening to sit on one of the curly seats and look down through a crack in the boards, down, down to the mouthing, bottle-green mysterious sea. It was better than being on a ship. You couldn't look at the sea through the deck of a ship. All along the side of the pier were people fishing. Their reels made a pleasant sound.

* * *

There was so much to do on the pier that you could never do on dry land. Special "pier" things. For instance, you could look at yourself in a mirror which gave you fat legs and a long thin head. You could have a sketch done of yourself by an able old man with a nice brown beard. You could go to a real shop, much more real than any other kind of shop because it was on the pier, and buy sweets, and funny postcards, and boxes covered with red plush and little shells. You could go to a little house where there lived a man who had thousands and thousands of pennies, and whose whole beautiful existence was spent in handing them out to people in exchange for silver coins and getting his hands gloriously dirty with them. You could go to the top of the Sultan's Palace, and see on a round white thing a picture of the town and all that was really and truly going on at the moment you looked. You could go right into the Palace and marvel that it was a real concert hall and with the sea just underneath, too. You could go to the tea room, and sit on a chair, and see the carpets on the floor, and pictures on the walls and never know that you were simply miles and miles out to sea. It was interesting to think of yourself being in just any old tea room, and then come out and be surprised at seeing the wide, green water everywhere and the land so far away that people looked just like little flies.

Where the pier ended was the end of the world. Nothing but miles and miles and miles of water. Quite a frightening thought. You could think you were on some magic island, if you weren't silly enough to turn round and spoil it all by seeing the boarding house on the front with the fat gold letters sitting smugly across its façade.

* * *

But best of all was going right under the pier. Oh, that was almost unbearably wonderful. It made you catch your breath and whisper it was so—so unreal and marvelous. Down you went, down, down, down, walking on a funny little iron staircase with holes in it. The steps seemed to be quite unattached to anything. You moved into a world of huge iron struts and crossbars. You could hear feet moving on the boards above. Here, though, was a place unlike anything else in the world. It was dank and cold and smelled of the sea. It was dim and green-colored. You hung between the sea and the earth. Such a maze of iron tubes and pillars with the waves moving right through them and not breaking, just bumping along in swishing hills to the distant shore. The iron tubes were crusted with barnacles where the tide rose. Little slender gangways ran everywhere under the pier; and, if you went to the lowest one, the water of a rising wave would sometimes give a heavy choke and force itself through the holes in a lot of little creamy plumes. It was always cold under the pier, and the water was so deep and green and close, and you looked all ways into the sunshine outside from your latticed caverns. Some of the bowling saloons and things were slung right underneath the pier, and you looked up to them. Why, they looked like nothing but boxes, and they were real rooms with pictures on the walls when you were inside them.

It was always something of an anticlimax, that it was eventually all over and you stepped through the turnstile onto the pavement of the front. It was so unexciting, and solid, and the great big buildings in the town were nothing like so—real, as the domes and buttresses of the Sultan's Palace far out to sea.

C. GORDON GLOVER.

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Spring Festival in Chile

South even of the jumping-off place for Cape Horn, Puerto Montt, lies the Island of Chiloé, which comprises, with a number of smaller islands and some of the mainland, one of the provinces of Chile. The whir of giant plane wings seldom disturbs the black-shawled fisher women or the native men, paddling their dug-out canoes with the usual expertness of islanders. In fact, calls from the larger ships are not usual now at the capital, Ancud; and the traffic problem, at least a few years ago, was not serious. One automobile, belonging to the mayor, had the exclusive use of the mile or two of paved road for speeding. A small white steamer took us from the town of Puerto Montt, more New England in appearance than Spanish, with its small wooden houses and fences, on the overnight trip to the island.

Although spring below the equator comes at the time of our fall, the season never fails to recall the happy festival we witnessed as guests of the royal family. The queen was Inés the First, daughter of a Scotch colonist, one of a little knot of British settlers who had come out under the allure of not too accurate brochures on the advantages and progress of Chiloé, remaining to become shopkeepers and teachers. The apparition of two English-speaking travelers was an event of moment, and we were accorded a fine welcome.

Student spring festivals are generally held in Spanish American countries. A queen is chosen, a parade is organized, and dances are held. The young people, from college or high school age down to the tots, dress in costume. The features of the parade are satires on phases of the political situation which merit such parody. The fiesta which we attended followed this plan.

We watched the parade from a reserved bench next to the father and mother of the queen. She rode in a coach of considerable dilapidation, radiantly lovely in a white gown and a golden crown. Students carrying banners, upon which were printed the somewhat caustic remarks on the government followed. The *carabineros*, smartly turned out military police of the Chilean Republic, contributed a float which represented San Martin's Passage of the Andes in 1817. The real smoke-emitting volcano, the mighty Aconcagua, drew much applause from the crowd.

At the close of the parade, prizes were awarded for the best costume. We agreed most heartily with the choice for first prize, a diminutive *guaso*, or cowboy. He was a perfect small edition of the magnificent horsemen we had seen at the Independence Day celebrations, the Eighteenth of September, in Santiago. His straight-brimmed felt hat, hand-woven poncho or *manta*, as it is called in Chile, leather boots with fringed trimming, to the high heels of which were attached ornamented spurs, paralleled the bravest of them.

The evening's dance was memorable for a beautiful presentation of the *cueca*. This national dance, which for a long time had been left to the lower classes, had been taken up by the social set. A couple from Santiago, in costume, performed in an interval between a "fox" and a tango. Each partner holds a handkerchief in the right hand, the girl's provocative in spite of her downcast eyes, the man's pleading at first, then triumphant, as he whirls, back, forth, spurs clicking, leathern fringes flying. We had seen the country folk dance until they could dance no more at the *Dieciocho* festivities in the capital, their music a guitar, a small harp, and the claps of the onlookers, their floor the turf of the Parque Cousinho. This couple, without being theatrical, showed what the dance could be when executed by aristocrats.

The next morning the queen, now just Inés, saluted us gayly in Spanish, which came much more readily to her tongue than English, as she galloped by on a horse. From the comfortable hay-filled interior of an oxcart in which we were headed for an all day's excursion to some inland settlements, we waved back. The boy, engaged with the cart, walked beside it, flicking the animals' backs with his whip, ejaculating the Spanish equivalent of "Giddap, Carnation—giddap, Rosario!" A flock of wild parrots rose from the bushes at the roadside. Woolly black lambs capered beside their grazing mothers. Spring and youth were still in festival on Chiloé.

C. A. M.

Waters of the Yellowstone National Park

Water in numberless pleasing forms is one of the attractive features of the Yellowstone Park. There are snowy waterfalls that leap in glory. There are geysers—transient, towering, fluted—with white columns draped with steam. Both the geysers and the waterfalls bring the rainbow to them; or, the prismatic springs go to the rainbow for their colors. The cascades have all the excitement of ocean breakers. The lakes mirror the clouds, and their placid bosoms reflect the stars that are "in the quiet skies." There are streams that wind and linger, and brooks that go on forever. There are hot springs and cold, large springs and small, each with its own attractive setting. Many burst through the roofs of caves; others gush from grottoes; still others pour forth from mounds and columns.

The quiescent springs and prismatic pools have a delicate, exquisite, gemlike beauty unlike anything else in the world of nature or of art. The waters are soft blue. Changing lights tinge the water with iridescence; touch its surface with soft luminosity; give to moulded and sculptured basins a refinement of coloring that transcends belief.

Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden gives this glowing description:

"The wonderful transparency of the water surpasses anything of the kind I have ever seen in any other portion of the world. The sky, with the smallest cloud that flits across it, is reflected in its clear depths, and the ultramarine colors, more vivid than the sea, are greatly heightened by constant, gentle vibrations. One can look down into the clear depths and see with perfect distinctness the minutest ornament on the inner sides of the basin; and the exquisite beauty of the coloring and the variety of forms baffle any attempt to portray them either with pen or pencil."

These waters repose in basins that have in miniature all the beauty of the Mammoth Cave.—From "Your National Parks," by ENOS A. MILLS, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photo by Marc Vaux, Paris

A Glimpse of Bruges: From an Oil Painting by Luigi Corbellini

WHEN Luigi Corbellini was twenty years old, having already studied at the Albertina Academy of Turin and the Brera Academy of Milan, he left his home in Italy and started on his travels. He visited many countries, so that each one with its varied landscapes and its different painters has contributed something to his art. This contribution, he has stamped with the seal of his own personality, and the result is distinctly pleasing.

In Paris, his adopted home, he works; no longer at Montmartre in the heart of the artist colony, but in his studio in an obscure corner of the city.

He is greatly admired by the Parisian public and much discussed by the critics at every Salon where he exhibits, as well as at many one-man shows which he has held. While some people consider Mr. Corbellini conventional and others believe that he neglects the decorative or ornamental side of his art, all agree that he knows what he wants to express on his canvas and that he conveys a great deal in a few strokes of his brush.

Mr. Corbellini's child portraits are often considered his best work, but one is captivated by his harbor views, by the old bridges in Bruges, by the charm of his Parisian landscapes, the grandeur of his mountain scenes and his skillfully composed studies of still life.

Nocturne

The pale wistaria
Sways above my head;
The air is faintly fragrant
With its breath.
Between the silvered leaves
The moon looks down,
And makes fantastic patterns
At my feet.

GWEN CASTLE.

Penser correctement aux Choses essentielles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SI CERTAINES personnes réussissent mieux que d'autres, cela est souvent dû au fait qu'elles s'occupent avant tout des choses essentielles. Il est impossible de citer un homme qui soit parvenu au succès véritable tout en s'absorbant dans les choses secondaires, mesquines, insignifiantes.

Le mot "essentiel" dérive du substantif latin *essentia*, qui se rattache à *esse*, être; donc les éléments essentiels sont ceux qui présentent une importance primordiale ou sont absolument nécessaires. Leurs opposés sont les choses comparativement secondaires ou sans conséquence.

La Science Chrétienne, découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, appuie sur la nécessité d'un penser correct touchant les choses essentielles. Cette religion nous montre en outre quels sont les faits essentiels qui doivent occuper nos pensées. L'une de ses thèses fondamentales est celle-ci: "Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout," comme l'écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 468 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Par conséquent, dans la Science Chrétienne, le penser correct est celui qui a pour base la simple norme exprimée par cette citation, autrement dit la totalité de Dieu et la perfection de Sa création, de l'homme et de l'univers. Ce point de vue est strictement d'accord avec les Ecritures, car le premier chapitre de la Genèse déclare que "Dieu créa l'homme à son image; il le créa à l'image de Dieu." Prenant pour critère Dieu parfait et l'homme parfait, nous devrions nous efforcer d'avoir des pensées qui correspondent à cet idéal; en d'autres termes, nous devrions cultiver les pensées justes ou essentielles et rejeter les faux concepts, les notions sans conséquence. Selon le langage de la Bible, nous devrions tâcher de dépouiller le "vieil homme corrompu" et de revêtir le "nouvel homme, créé à l'image de Dieu dans la justice et la sainteté que produit la vérité."

Que signifie avoir des pensées justes ou essentielles? Une idée est l'exacte représentation de son original. Par exemple, si nous voulons avoir l'idée juste de Dieu, notre penser doit coïncider parfaitement avec la nature et l'essence divines ainsi qu'avec ce qu'elles impliquent. Si nous pensons que Dieu envoie la maladie à Ses enfants; si nous croyons qu'Il est responsable de nos manquements et de nos péchés,—tandis que d'après la Bible, Dieu étant Amour ne saurait infliger la maladie à ses enfants ou sanctionner le péché,—notre penser ne s'accorde pas avec le vrai caractère de Dieu, et nous entretenons à Son égard de faux concepts. La Science Chrétienne enseigne aussi que le terme Dieu est synonyme de Vie, Vérité, Ame, Esprit, Principe. Si nous maintenons l'idée juste de Dieu, notre penser repose sur une base solide et ne s'écarte pas des qualités et des attributs qu'impliquent ces synonymes.

Penser des pensées essentielles signifie également envisager les choses avec largeur. L'on arrive ainsi à une philosophie plus simple concernant l'existence, car le penser correct n'admet ni la mesquinerie ni la vulgarité. On abandonne les opinions étroites et les préjugés, pour voir les choses et les circonstances sous leur vrai jour. On devient également capable de distinguer ce qui est important d'avec ce qui ne l'est pas. Ainsi celui dont les pensées sont essentielles ne risque point de s'irriter ou de se fâcher pour des vétilles. Les ennuis, les désagréments, les vexations de la vie quotidienne perdent sur lui tout pouvoir, car il ne descend pas au niveau de ces choses. Il refuse de leur accorder une importance qu'elles n'ont pas. Au milieu des contrariétés, il garde son équilibre, il reste calme et serein.

Jésus le Christ, qui eut plus de succès que n'importe quel autre homme, pratiquait éminemment le penser correct. Sa conscience accueillait et nourrissait les idées justes. Exposé aux persécutions et à la malveillance, aux attaques de la haine, de la jalousie, d'une critique sans fondement, le Maître ne se troublait pas, car il jugeait avec raison que ces phases d'erreur étaient irréelles. A la veille de sa trahison, il dit à ses disciples: "Je vous laisse la paix; je vous donne ma paix. . . . Que votre cœur ne se trouble pas et qu'il ne craigne point."

Jésus savait que l'homme réel, créé par Dieu, n'a pas des pensées apocryphes, erronées ou sans conséquence. Connaissant la fausseté et l'irréalité de ces pensées, il voyait qu'elles ne touchent point l'homme créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu,—le seul homme qui existe réellement. Cette vue scientifique lui permettait de chasser l'erreur et de guérir les malades. Mrs. Eddy expose clairement ce fait lorsqu'elle écrit aux pages 476 et 477 de *Science et Santé:* "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparait aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

In St. James's Park

A penny for your thoughts, and twopence to luxuriate in them where environment fosters thoughts, simple and inconsequent, or worldly and pretentious. For twopence is the price of a chair in St. James's Park, which, with a short flight of fancy, can hold the world in a nutshell.

The creeper-entwined house of the keeper is the most accommodating of homes. It nestles in the trees like a cottage in the country, immune from the toil and clanging strife of a hurrying city; or rests on the borders of a lake, consorting with the palace of a king, the home of a world's diplomacy, and the parade of a nation's most autocratic Guard.

In the summer sunshine, lulled by the drowsy heat and the lake's blue reflection of a peerless sky, one idly follows the shadows thrown by fleecy clouds chasing one another at momentous speed. Concentration becomes an achievement, a scaly height, too arduous to attempt. Here a little, there a little, one sifts from memories cameolike thoughts of pleasant lingerings and pleasant people; one catches glimpses of pleasure in the world of might-be ahead.

Quite suddenly interest is aroused in the lake, as its placidity is broken by water fowl and duck, gliding across its surface, seemingly to give notice that this glassy preserve is exclusively theirs. Small fleets of neophytes launch themselves from time to time, and with temerity follow a proud parent whose sagacity keeps her close to the water's edge. Or, maybe, a pheasant, assured and arrogant, will strut up a green slope under a spreading tree, with a fanlike trail behind her of fluffy little balls, hard put to in keeping up with the parental pace.

Remote and preoccupied at the farther end of the lake, cranes, like great gray balls of feather propped on the slenderest of stilts, call heaven to witness their superior height. With their heads and bodies haunched between their wings, they brood, as if burdened by the weighty experience of centuries, while stately swans, serenely content in the sufficiency of their elegance, sweep by. Much more simply the pelicans accept the sober facts of life. Assured of distinction in their length of beak, they placidly ruminate on the unfathomable idiosyncrasies of their confrères.

Or again, the dull, listless eye, shifting yet unseeing, is stung to recognition by a blaze of color. Scarlet blooms like a regiment in massed formation flare in the sunshine. Near by, a border of flaming pink flings a generous tribute at the foot of a quiescent shrubbery, or by a sweeping trail breaks the vista of green grass and leafy foliage. Purple patches, sprawling round the roots of great trees, call a halt to the flamboyant trend of vivid contrasts, and induce a poised serenity, susceptible to the faint fragrance of tall, pale lilies at the water's edge.

Thus engrossed in a world quite apart from one's own, an hour, perhaps two, slips by. A sense of tranquillity supersedes interest. Withdrawn from the pressing needs of immediate concerns, thought bears the imprint of simplicity and peace.

Young Spring

One morning I went far away
From everyone, and down among
The grasses by the stream I lay
Alone.

The water by the bank crept close
And lingered there confidingly,
To share with me its liquid-toned
Tranquillity.

In silence and song I heard
The small beginnings of a world
Where Spring, whose eyes are shy
and shine
Like smooth brown stones, wet with
the rain,
Has come again.

In silence and in song I heard
The tiny movements of a bird
Where Spring, whose hair like green
sunshine
In a dim wood, or cool ravine,
Is seen.

In distant silence lay a lake
Of deepest blue, immaculate
Wherein had slipped all silently
From night to dawn—a lovely thing,
Young Spring.

HELEN R. QUITZOW.

Correct Thinking on Essentials

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE reason why some men are successful and others are not is that the really successful ones deal with essentials rather than nonessentials. It would be impossible to find an instance of a truly successful man whose thoughts are predominantly on that which is petty, unimportant, or nonessential.

The word "essential" is derived from the Latin noun *essentia*, from *esse*, to be; hence essentials are things of paramount importance or indispensably necessary. Nonessentials, on the other hand, are things of less consequence, comparatively unimportant.

Christian Science, the religion discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, emphasizes the necessity of correct thinking about essentials. Not only that, it also shows us what are the essential things with which our thoughts should be occupied. A foundational thesis of this religion is that "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all," as we read on page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. Correct thinking in Christian Science, therefore, is thinking which has as its basis the simple standard set forth in the above quotation, namely, the allness of God and the perfection of His creation, man and the universe. This view is strictly Scriptural, for we read in the first chapter of Genesis that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Our endeavor should be to make our thinking coincide with this criterion of perfect God and perfect man; in other words, we should think right or essential thoughts and discard false concepts, or nonessentials. In Bible parlance, we should strive to put off "the old man, which is corrupt," and to "put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

What does it mean to think right or essential thoughts? An idea is the exact representation of an original. If, for instance, we would have the right idea of God, our thinking must coincide perfectly with what His nature and essence are or imply. If we think of Him as sending sickness to His children, or as responsible for our departing from holiness (wholeness) and committing sin—when, according to the Bible, He is Love and therefore cannot inflict disease upon His children or sanction sin—our thinking does not coincide with His true character, and we are entertaining false concepts about Him. Christian Science also teaches that God is synonymous with Life, Truth, Soul, Spirit, Principle. If we maintain the right idea of God our thinking is properly based, and does not depart from the qualities and attributes these synonyms connote.

Thinking essential thoughts also means that one takes a large view of things. It results in a simplified philosophy of life, since correct thinking discards pettiness and triviality. It makes one forsake a parochial, provincial, or prejudiced opinion, and enables him to see things and circumstances in the right light. It also confers upon one the ability to distinguish between what is important and what is not. Thus the thinker of essential thoughts does not get annoyed or angry over trivialities. The annoyances, irritations, and vexations of everyday life lose their power over him. He lives above them. He refuses to accord them an importance which they do not possess. In the midst of them he remains serene, calm, and poised.

Christ Jesus, the most successful man who ever lived on earth, preeminently practiced correct thinking. His consciousness entertained right ideas. In the midst of persecution and malignity, while being subjected to the attacks of shallow criticism, hatred, and jealousy, he remained unmoved, rightly evaluating these phases of error as unreal. On the eve of his betrayal, he said to his disciples: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. . . . Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

Jesus knew that the real man, the man of God's creating, does not think spurious, erroneous, or nonessential thoughts. Knowing their falsity, their unreality, he saw them as separated from man created in the image and likeness of God, the only man there is in reality. Through this scientific view he was able to cast out error and heal the sick. Mrs. Eddy makes this clear when she writes on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Haydn's Punctilious Habits

In general, Haydn never set himself down to composition unless he felt in a good disposition and humour for writing. Then he always found it necessary to have his hair put in the nicest order, and he dressed himself with a degree of magnificence as if he were going out on some state business. Frederic II had sent him a diamond ring; and Haydn has said that often, when he sat down to his piano, if he had forgotten to put on his ring, he could not summon a single idea. The paper, too, on which he composed must be the finest and whitest possible, or he could not get on. He wrote with so much neatness and care that it is said the best copyist could not have surpassed him in the regularity and clearness of his characters.

After these preliminaries, Haydn began his work by noting down his principal idea or theme, and choosing the keys through which he wished to pass. Then he would imagine a little romance, which might guide him, and furnish him with musical sentiments and colours. Thus we get the titles, "The Fair Circassian," "The Hermit," "The Enamoured Schoolmaster," "The Poltroon," "The Voyage," and others, all of which served as guides while Haydn described and imagined them in music. All Haydn's symphonies are little histories told by sound, and can well be understood and better followed if the listener should happen to know the history or romance connected with the composition.

Another of his habits was this. Just as Leonardo da Vinci sketched in a little book which he always carried about him, the singular faces he met with, so Haydn carefully noted down the passages and ideas which came into his head. When he was in good spirits and happy, he hastened to his little table, and wrote subjects for airs and minuets. Did he feel himself disposed to tenderness and melancholy, he noted down themes for andantes and adagios; and afterwards in composing, when he wanted a passage of such a character, he had recourse to his magazine.

During the thirty years' solitude at Eisenstädt, Haydn wrote a vast number of compositions; and these gained for him throughout Europe an immense reputation, such as the unambitious kapell-meister, who wrote more for his prince than for the world, was quite unconscious of. —FREDERICK CROWEST, in "The Great Tone Poets."

Toad in the Garden

Under the syringa bush,
A wrinkled little brown philosopher
Staring solemnly at the moon.

DOLORES CAIRNS.

Giotto-Ruskin

It is not strange—the bond between
these two,
The Oxford don—the shepherd lad
of Art;
Can any place or time restrain the
true
Or keep those, who in thought are
one, apart?
With both mere surface beauty ne'er
sufficed,
Though full aware of every hue and
line;
The beauty they revered was found
in Christ.
They shunned alike the base and
superfine;
Each worshipped Nature in high
Nature's way
Unloosing truth from every chain
and seal;
Each was a potent force within his
day,
Extolling beauty in the near and real.
And Giotto is as lovely now as then,
Though one has seen him but through
Ruskin's pen.

EMILY C. SOWERBY.

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Home Building and Gardening

Enjoying The Garden

Let's Move the Living Room Outside

By Dorothy Stacey Brown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUNNY days are here again, and with them a grand variety of outdoor furniture ready to give comfort and pleasure when placed in a garden, or on porch or apartment house terrace. Anyone who possesses even the smallest open-air living room is sure to find these furnishings for it interesting, for we will certainly use it more and bask many extra hours in the summer sun and cooling shade if the right chairs, tables, umbrellas and other accessories make it possible to read, talk, eat, or simply rest, with as much comfort as if we were indoors.

And comfort is an outstanding feature of the new summer furniture, which also achieves an excellence of design and a sophisticated use of color to make up the most tempting array shown in many a season. Metal—painted, chromium finished, or cast iron pieces—is used in all kinds of new ways, many of which combine grace with a surprising sturdiness. Heavy stick reed is more popular than ever, with modern lines which are carried out by dramatic colors in finish and upholstery, and even all weather garden pieces have many new features.

Since the sunroom and covered porch may be furnished with little or no thought given to the vagaries of the weather, it is in pieces of this type that we find the greatest variety in color, style, and fabric. Here sets and single pieces of invitingly deep-cushioned reed are the favorites, most of them in functional "streamlined" designs. Some wear natural finishes, but most are enameled in color. White and gay red is a frequent combination, especially for pieces showing the new Chinese influence, and there is also much deep blue with white, jade green, and warm browns and yellows. Upholstery also points the way to a colorful summer, and most of it is very modern in texture and pattern. Diagonal and ribbed weaves are much used, and practical cottons in tweed effects; but the most exciting are the new water-repellent fabrics which vie with the garden flowers in their clear yellows, reds, blues and greens. These fabrics should not be subjected to the full force of a summer shower, but they defy the odd rain drops which vagrant winds *will* blow into the most sheltered porch sometimes.

Metal Is Practical

The new metal furniture strikes an entirely new note in summer pieces, and since most of it is smart and comfortable enough for the porch, and yet weather-proof enough for the garden, it is a very practical choice. White wrought iron is the favorite, usually in a version of the modern classic design which has been so important in indoor furniture, and it has been cleverly handled so that it is light, comfortable and strong. The chairs are made with consideration for the needs of the human frame, and various devices, such as seats and which tie on in a very nautical manner, or "cane" back and seats in fine wrought iron, make it possible to linger in the garden in comfort. Glass-topped tables to match are to be found in all sizes, so that if we wish we can serve anything from a cooling drink to a full-sized dinner in the garden.

Aluminum plays an important rôle in the summer furniture scene. Sometimes a whole chair may be made of it, the seat and back using back panels of white sail cloth flexible bands of the metal, or it may be combined with woven rawhide to give the maximum of coolness and comfort. These pieces are, of course, very light and easily moved, an advantage shared by the modern chairs with frames of tubular metal, painted in gay colors, and backs and seats of woven sisal.

Folding Types

If your garden happens to be the terrace of an apartment, with not too much space indoors for furniture which must be hastily moved inside when bad weather comes, there is a wide choice of pieces which solve this problem by folding themselves into a very small size indeed. There is, for instance, a very comfortable armchair called an "officer's chair," with white painted wooden frame and dark blue canvas seat and back, which comes apart and goes neatly into a bag. Folding beach chairs show a variety of improvements in comfort, such as a sliding foot-rest which is easily adjusted after sitting down or before getting up, eliminating the acrobatic feats which used to be necessary. Small tables of painted metal which fold flat are big enough for afternoon tea or even supper for two.

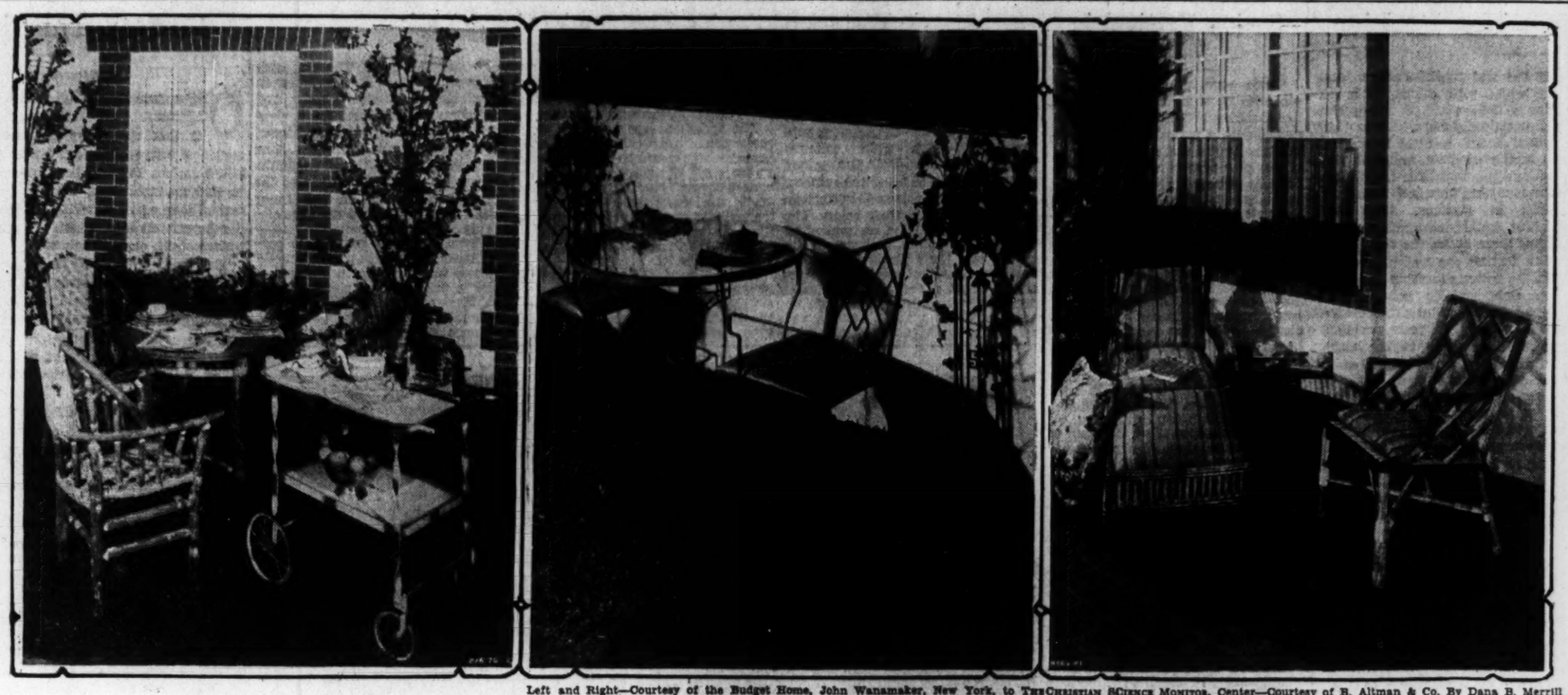
Even garden furniture of the tough, leave-it-out-all-summer variety has taken on airs and graces this season; one typical set in sturdy wrought iron uses an amusing conventionalized owl as back splat for chairs and settee, while the seats are of narrow hardwood slats which will dry quickly after rain. If you prefer natural-looking rustic wood furniture, it is as strong and rugged as ever, but finish and details are thoughtfully adapted to the protection of fragile summer dresses, and the designs make many concessions to comfort. An interesting newcomer is the lounge cart, a sort of wheelbarrow de luxe, with wheels at one end, legs and handles at the other, tie-on cushions for back and seat, and canopy. Some are like a chaise longue, others like a settee, and they offer a maximum of restful comfort and movability. Garden tea wagons in metals, rattan and other materials are ready to simplify the serving of refreshments, and there are legions of great, gay umbrellas to make you imagine that the Mediterranean is just a few minutes' walk away. Another accessory which, though small and inexpensive, is very useful, is the tea spike, an upright of painted wrought iron with a top large enough to hold tea cup and plate. When stuck firmly in the ground these are very satisfactory, and a great convenience for the garden tea party.

Where There Are Children

Of course, any garden where there are children should be furnished for them as well as for the grown-ups, and this year there are many new things to delight them. One of the best is known as an "aero-gym," a sturdy framework which supports an airplane swing, a regular swing, flying rings, a climbing rope, and a trapeze. Even the most active youngster will find sufficient fun and outlet for surplus energy on this! And just to make sure that digging is done in the right place, there should certainly be a sand box, with a canopy to keep off the sun, and which moves down at night to form a tight cover and discourage Fido, who will otherwise be sure to think that this is a perfect place to scratch.

Decorative pottery bird baths on pedestals are so inexpensive this year that every garden should have one to attract the most effective foes of insect pests. A very attractive new type is the bath of metal, shaped like a broad plate, or a leaf with turned up edges; these may be set on a pedestal, a stump, or even on the grass if Puss has unusually moral views on the subject of birds. Jolly little figures of pottery or lead—squirrels, rabbits, frogs, gnomes, and others—can add much to the interest of a garden, and there is a new and exceptionally durable group which may be left out winter and summer without injury, being made of concrete covered with copper and then enameled in color.

No garden is really complete without a sundial, and we may choose between a horizontal plate or an armillary sphere with its dart and interlaced circles, set on a pedestal. If you have a sunny southern wall a vertical plate makes one of the most appropriate decorations it could have. To be sure, it is wiser not to rely on your sun clock for catching trains, but for marking sunny hours in a garden, it is quite as accurate as anyone could wish!



Left and Right—Courtesy of the Budget Home, John Wanamaker, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor. Center—Courtesy of B. Altman & Co. By Dana B. Merrill

Left: Light Meals May Be Served in the Garden as Conveniently as Indoors When the Furniture Is Heavy, Rustic Wood With Woven Seats and Backs, and a Painted Metal Tea Wagon Is at Hand. Center: These Graceful but Strong Garden Pieces Show the New Chippendale Influence in Design. They Are of Wrought Iron, Painted a Warm Brick Color, and the Seats Are Covered in a Sea-Blue Water-Repellent Fabric. The Table Top Is of Glass. Right: Stick Willow in Natural Finish With Touches of Red Is Used for This Furniture, and the Upholstery Is a Practical Striped Linen.

Hobbies and Hints

In a Yorkshire Garden

Yorkshire, Eng.

Dear Sir:

I have derived so much pleasure from the "Hobbies and Hints" column of the Monitor that I feel impelled to tell of my own gardening experiences.

How fortunate are those who possess a garden and have learned something of the fascinating business of growing things and thus bringing about the production of beauty for themselves and others. Rarely, if ever, is a garden a place for selfishness; the small suburban plot comes within the view of numberless passers-by and the well-to-do owners of big secluded gardens often throw them open to the public in the cause of charity.

My knowledge of the gardening craft has been acquired during the past three years. I became the owner of a house with about 300 square yards of garden, mostly at the back and facing southwest. It is bounded on the two long sides by cheap rail fencing and across the bottom by a six-foot-high stone wall, and is roughly wedge-shaped. After the plot had grown a crop of potatoes to help to clean it of weeds and grass roots, and to break up the soil, the work of laying out went forward to a rough plan. In spite of a woeful ignorance of the requirements of the various plants, somehow there has been very little to alter. The toil has been immense and continuous, but now, on the threshhold of its third season, the garden promises a full and rich yield for all the labor, thought and care. Already, however, a wonderful dividend has resulted—in blooms of all kinds, the joy of working in the sweet-smelling loam, and the company of numerous kinds of birds attracted by food, water and nesting boxes.

Naturally the process of planting has been gradual as the seasons came and went and knowledge and experience grew. Now there are such features as a shrubbery; walls for rock plants; paved spaces, with suitable plants growing in the crevices; rustic fences, arches and trellis carrying climbing and rambling roses in variety; a small lawn; cold frames, and a space for fruit trees.

The shrubbery is planted with lilac, pruns pissardi, sambucus (golden elder), ribes (flowering currant), Hisakura cherry, prunus triloba, berberis (Darwinii and aquifolium, guelder rose and a Russian vine which, in autumn, makes a glorious curtain of leaf and foamy white blossom over a high rustic screen. Among the shrubs are planted lots of narcissi and daffodils in many varieties; clumps of aris (bulbous); drifts of crocus and starry tritelia, and at the front, which is more open, are clumps of primula (Wanda, the wine-colored one), polyanthus, and a lovely little blue campanula (Stansifieldi) which throws up masses of tiny bells in the summer. Imagine the cherry blossom in the spring and the gold, orange and creamy white of the narcissi. Before these come the purple, gold and striped crocus, those forerunners of a great procession of color and doubly welcome after the somber tones of winter. The breaking into young leaf of the shrubs and trees is another incomparable delight.

Bulbs are planted in clumps, irregular lines and drifts wherever they will fit in, and sand is freely used in the planting, as it keeps the bulbs dry and protects from frost. Among the young wallflower plants, bedded out and waiting to produce clusters of crimson and gold bloom and a rich perfume in May, are tulips that contrast or harmonize with the wallflowers as the case may be. Other tulips—those splendid double Murillo ones—are bedded with forget-me-nots. In due season they will be a poem of creamy yellow or delicate pink against a background of softest blue.

Also, bedded out, or to be bedded out in March, are sweet williams of varied bright hues and a delicious scent. These, the wallflowers, and other biennials are easily and cheaply raised from seed sown in shallow drills in May, to bloom the following year.

Then there are roses, massed in beds. Firmly planted in November, with a little rich, old manure beneath the roots, they are pruned hard back the following April. Abundant bloom is furnished by them from late June to October, and they are placed where, in high summer, a warm south wind will waft their combined scent through the open windows of the house.

The lawn, raised from seed, gets a due share of attention and care; especially a feed of guano in the early autumn and a top dressing of sulphate of ammonia in spring. The reward is a carpet of soft green multicolored flower beds surrounding it.

Here and there a conifer is carefully placed to give balance or break up a flat area.

Herbaceous plants include coreopsis, helenium, michælmas daisies, erigerons, gaillardias, catmint, lupins, etc., while such subjects as delphiniums, carnations, hollyhocks, phloxes and sweet peas have each a special bed of their own; they look so much better when massed. For the same reason, and to provide flowers for cutting, gladioli bulbs will, next March, be planted thickly on the site of an old sweet-pea trench and thus derive benefit from the rich subsoil. Several other kinds of bulbs are also planted solely for cutting, and include Spanish, Dutch and English iris. Incidentally there are nine different kinds of iris in the garden, ranging from the alpine type (only 4 inches high) to the lordly Germanica tribe. Iris reticulata and stylosa are accommodated in sheltered yet sunny spots and get a liberal top dressing of old leaf mold every autumn. Similarly sheltered is a clump of the lovely anemone appenina and a. blanda, which also thrive with leaf mold. This valuable garden commodity is obtainable from near-by woods.

Lavender, raised from cuttings in a frame, grows as a path edging near the fruit trees in ground previously well dug and dressed with a liberal supply of old mortar rubble. On the advice of an expert friend the fruit-trees themselves also received a heavy dressing of lime, dug well in round the roots, during November. This treatment is, I gather, very beneficial and assists fruiting considerably. Mortar rubble is also, as many will be aware, very beneficial for carnations.

The old-fashioned, sweetly-smelling white pink, Mrs. Sinkins, is used for certain edgings as are violas with all their wonderful range of hues. They are so easily propagated here from cuttings inserted in sandy soil in a frame in September.

Rock plants have a charm of their own and among the varieties grown on the rock walls or a special "Japanese" rockery are aubretia, heuchera, veronica, thymus, æthionema (Warley Rose) and the Cheddar pink, while the smaller bulbs—muscari, scilla, dwarf narcissi and jonquils—also have a place here. Very effective, too, are a number of dwarf conifers. The "Japanese" rockery referred to is sheltered and here are such gems as leiphinium nudicaule (Californiar), Iris pumila, I. alpinus, mimulus (Prince Bismarck, a lovely cherry red), arenaria, saxifrage aizoon lutea and geum sibirica.

Paths are made of broken Yorkshire stone slabs, brick or black ash rolled hard on a foundation of broken brick.

Horticultural activities are not confined to the garden as several varieties of bulbs are grown in pots or bowls indoors for winter decoration.

The "Hobbies and Hints" is a source of endless interest and encouragement and we have derived considerable help from the hints it contains. Truly the love of gardening is a great universal bond, and I am indebted to numerous friends for gifts of plants, for services freely given and for encouragement.

(Mr.) A. B.

All Hands to Clean That Vacant Lot!

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

Desiring to improve the appearance of their community, a man, his wife and three grown sons set about with rakes and a wheelbarrow one Saturday morning not long ago to clean up a vacant lot near their home. Their motive was quite altruistic for their bungalow did not look out upon this property, neither had they contributed in any way to the debris which made the ground actually far from vacant.

These enterprising pioneers had not been at work long before the news was shouted from back yard to back yard and within an hour at least one volunteer from every home in the vicinity was clamoring to participate. Among the many adults who came up to express appreciation to the workers was one business man who remarked regretfully, "why didn't you let me know you were going to do this? I could have made arrangements to be absent from the office in order to help here."

As many as eighten young people worked steadily on this 200x40 foot lot. One boy known usually to avoid all manual labor spent the entire morning industriously filling several deep holes made by energetic cave diggers. Another lad of care-free nature who carted rubbish in his wagon with unlagging diligence exclaimed, "I'll stay home from the movies this afternoon if you need some more help." But the sacrifice was unnecessary for by noon every tin can and old shoe had been buried and every scrap of rubbish had been burned. At that moment the lot was indeed vacant!

The neighborhood women now plan to plant a border of flowers and fast-growing trees. There is talk among the men of appropriating one end on which to pitch horseshoes—the equipment awaits their pleasure in a neighbor's garage. Space for ball games is promised the children. Best of all are these evidences that old-time neighborliness and coöperation is still very much alive even among city folk.

Paint Pointers

Time-Saving Hints to Insure Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a certain thrill in painting, whether the job be large or small. Satisfaction seems to follow every stroke of the brush, as the fresh paint, varnish or enamel completely hides the dingy, marred old surface, replacing it with a new, clean, protective and beautifying coat.

There is nothing difficult about painting if one will follow these few, simple directions:

1. Always select material that has been made for just the work you have in mind doing. Don't let bargain prices influence you. Poor quality paint and varnish are apt to be expensive regardless of how low the purchase price is.

2. Use a brush that is designed for the work. For large exterior and interior surfaces, the brush should be about 4 inches wide. For enameling or painting woodwork and floors, a 3-inch brush is best. For sash and small trim, select a 1½-inch "sash tool." For enameling furniture, use a brush about 2 inches wide and for the small turnings and trimming, apply the finish with a pencil brush.

3. Thoroughly mix the paint or enamel before and occasionally while using.

4. If painting outside, the day should be clear and warm. Inside work should be done at a temperature around 70 degrees.

5. The surface must always be clean and dry. Paint applied over a damp, dirty or greasy surface seldom dries.

6. Paint should be brushed out and into the wood. Enamel and varnish should be flowed on freely and brushed out evenly.

7. Allow plenty of time between coats for drying.

8. Read and follow the directions on the can.

Dahlias From Seed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One phase of dahlia growing not often undertaken by amateur gardeners is that of growing plants from seeds. And thereby we miss a lot of pleasure. It is not recommended that the gardener with small space try to grow the large exhibition kinds from seeds, for there is much wasted effort when one has to discard more than ninety per cent of his product. But there is a distinct field for the culture of the small single varieties, such as the Coltness hybrids.

Plants of Coltness hybrids started from seeds in early spring should commence to bloom in June and continue throughout the summer. Sow the seeds in shallow flats or pans of any light soil mixture and place in gentle heat. Cover the surface of the soil with a cloth, which should be moistened occasionally until germination takes place. When the little plants break through the soil, place the container in diffused light for a few days and then in full sun. They should be pricked out into deeper flats or pots, preferably the latter, when they have made two true leaves and should be shifted to larger containers as growth demands.

This is a pleasant phase of gardening that can be enjoyed by every gardener. The equipment needed is no more than is available in every garden, and the results justify the small amount of work called for. Tubers grown in this manner may be saved in the usual way for use in subsequent years.

Lesser-Known Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When we think of trees for New York, New England, North Carolina and thereabouts, we never dream that it is possible to possess one laden with showy flowers except on what we call flowering fruit trees or magnolias. A surprise tree of this kind is the yellow wood (Cladrastis lutea). It not only startles you with beautiful panicles of white flowers but is graceful and drooping like wistaria and fragrant.

Be sure to train one over a garden seat allowing the fragrant flowers to droop through the latticed roof overhead. This can be managed by pruning the leader or main trunk, encouraging a lateral growth and tying these laterals down to a lattice. The foliage turns yellow in the fall. The tree thrives in almost any soil.

Another tree equally dramatic in its effect when in bloom is Pride of India (Koelreuteria paniculata). It is cultivated in the central west, Kansas, Missouri and southward, as it stands drought and hot winds well. The flowers are arranged in broad panicles 18 inches long and look like yellow plumes held erect amid branches of pinnate leaves Another nice feature is that the tree blooms in July and August when many of the shrubs are through flowering.

Make it a feature in the tea garden by having your carpenter circle the trunk with a low wooden seat, painted a dark brown. The tree will give you shade and air as its habit is to spread, branching somewhat sparingly. Paint the tea table brown and cover the ground with hexagonal pegs of wood allowed to weather. The joints can be planted in Arenaria cæspitosa, a plant which looks like moss.

The sour wood or sorrel tree (Oxydendrum arboreum) looks like flames of fire in autumn and like bouquets of lilies-of-the-valley in summer. Another feature of this little known tree is its lance-like glossy leaves. Branches of this exquisite foliage look well with lilies, gladioli or white phlox as an indoor decoration. The tree grows in sun or half shade in any good garden soil in Pennsylvania to Indiana also along the mountains to Florida and Louisiana.

I. P.

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The Answer . . . to a Bishop's Prayer

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The Christian Science Monitor

Today, the Monitor, the world's international daily newspaper, is regarded by statesmen, scholars and clear thinking people everywhere as a unique achievement in journalism. It prints only the constructive news. It serves not one party, one sect, one community or one nation. Without prejudice or nationalism it serves all parties, all sections, all nations, striving to cultivate a better sense of the universal brotherhood that will unite them rather than to stress the enmity and suspicion that will divide.

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Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-234m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., to June 24, inclusive, KFNF, 890kc337m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-336m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

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MOUNT ORAB—Fridays to June 1, inclusive, 7:30-7:45 p. m., WHBD, 1370kc-219m.

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STEVENS POINT—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21, 22 and 23, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Regulation of Rails Urged In Lieu of U. S. Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Consolidation, with regulated competition of railroads is perhaps better than government ownership, Mr. L. R. Powell Jr., president and co-receiver of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, asserted here, while on an inspection tour of the railway system.

Air, water, highway and rail transportation should be regulated by a federal control body, Mr. Powell continued, with perhaps the Interstate Commerce Commission as the coördinating agency, with power to regulate fares and rates.

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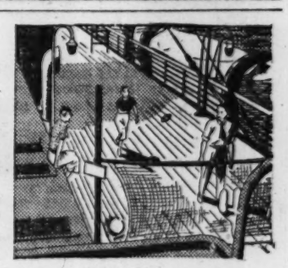

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Come Back Moderately After Long Down Trend

Advances Generally Prevail in Quiet Market—Close With Net Gains

By **Forrest Price**

And then stocks came back.

The market was not a very robust affair today, but its trend suited a lot of people who had been hoping for a rise.

It was not the kind of a market on which one could build hopes for a smashing upward movement—but thanks for small favors just the same.

Stocks were on their way up when the market closed yesterday, and today they not only held their gains but improved still further.

Professional traders were not sure whether it was a temporarily halt in a bear market or the beginning of a bull market. Consequently, they moved cautiously.

It was a very subdued affair. Total sales were about 900,000 shares.

American Telephone, which has been backing down for some time past, made a sizable gain, and held it. There were many two-point gains throughout the list, and these maintained their advantage during most of the session.

Bonds also were more cheerful. U. S. Governments were not so much in demand as previously, and prices slipped moderately. Likewise some of the high grade corporate loans. But the majority of corporate loans made a successful effort to advance fractions to a point. These included the obligations of Postal Telegraph, International Telephone, Southern Railway, St. Louis-San Francisco, New York Central, Alleghany Corporation, Erie and Milwaukee.

As a general thing commodities were steady. Most attention was attracted to the grains. At one time wheat rose two cents a bushel. It closed firm. Cotton, rubber and silver improved moderately.

After all, the rather drastic decline in the stock market during the last three weeks has not been a bad thing, however uncomfortable it may have been for those who bought stocks at prices higher up. The market undoubtedly is on a firmer foundation as a result of the rather protracted liquidation. Also better yields on investments are to be had at present prices.

Before the decline started along about April 20 stocks were generally so high that good yields on investments could not be had. Prices were out of proportion to earnings. In some categories stocks are still high. Whether they will recede further before the general upturn comes is anyone's guess.

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Deflationary fears were not so much in the fore of today's stock market and further rallying tendencies were shown by most of the recently depressed categories.

The appearance of some timid "bargain hunters" and sporadic short covering was encouraging to those who hoped that equities were within the neighborhood of the bottom of the last three weeks' decline. At the same time, enthusiasm was noticeably restrained, and dullness was the rule throughout the greater part of the session.

Shares up around 2 points included Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Johns-Manville, Armour preferred and Case.

Many Stocks Advance

Others, with gains of fractions to a point or more, included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Continental Can, du Pont, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear, Westinghouse, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, N. Y. Central, American Locomotive, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, Commercial Solvents, Worthington Pump, Foundation Co., U. S. Pipe & Foundry, Great Western Sugar, Montgomery Ward and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The metals were only slightly higher.

Bond Market Improved

The bond market had a somewhat brighter tone today following yesterday's irregular decline. Secondary rail issues were under less pressure, and a considerable number rebounded to the extent of a point or so.

Firmness also marked American & Foreign Power 5s, Goodyear 5s and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s. Slight recessions occurred in Santa Fe 4s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Union Pacific 4s and Western Union 5s.

Trading interest developed slowly in the foreign group. German Government 5½s were carried up half a point on a fair volume, and French 7½s made a like gain. Argentine and Brazil loans were a shade lower. Japanese issues hardened on small dealings.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	28⅜	30⅜	Manhattan	29½	31½
City	28⅜	30¾	Public	31¾	34¾
Commercial	145	170	Trade Bank	26	30
Fifth Av.	1050	1125	Yorkville	30	40
First, N. Y.	1645	1720			

New York Trust Company Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	61	64	Fulton	250	300
Banca C I	145	170	Guaranty	360	370
Bk NY & T	352	380	Irving	17¾	19¾
Bronx	6	8	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	100	115	Law Tie &-G	2½	5
Cen Hanov'r	129	135	M'facturers	20¾	22¾
Chemical	41	46	New York	102	110
County	40	44	Title Guar.	9¼	11
Empire	19	23	Unit States	1740	1800

Boston Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	34	37	Merchants	285	310
Nat Shaw	22	35	Second Nat.	92	110

Chicago Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	41	45	Harris T & S	230	250
First Nat.	97	110	Northern Tr	375	425

Insurance Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	38	41	Home	23½	26
Am Alliance	17¾	19¾	North River	18	21
Gt Americ'n	18	21	Sprgfld Fire.	93	97
Hartford	53	56	U S Fire	34	38

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	May 15	May 14
107⅛	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	106	106	106	..
11⅝	8⅝	..	Adams Express	2700	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
34⅛	16	2	Adams Millis	2000	27½	26½	27½	26
11⅜	7⅜	..	Addressograph	1000	9⅛	9	9⅛	8¾
7⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝
9¾	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	1000	7⅛	7	7¼	7
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	3000	96	95¼	95¼	96¾
3⅝	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4000	18⅜	17¾	18	17¾
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	13¾	13½	13½	13½
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	12½	12½	12½	12¼
14⅞	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	12	12	12	12⅛
160¾	126⅛	6	Allied Chem	2000	131⅞	129	129	130½
139¼	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	200	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
23⅝	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	1900	15⅞	15¼	15½	14⅞
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	700	48¼	47½	47½	48
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	700	33¼	33	33	33¼
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1900	19¾	19¼	19¼	18
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	9¼	8¾	9¼	8½
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	210	55	53½	55	52
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	27	27	27	23¾
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	80	107	107	107	106
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	7000	94½	92¼	93	94
145½	126½	7	Am Can pf	200	140½	140½	140½	..
33⅞	19⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	21	20	20¾	19¾
42¼	26½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1900	38½	37¾	37¾	36⅞
8	2	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	4000	8⅛	7¾	7¾	7½
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	700	19	18⅝	19	18
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	16	16	16	..
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	10½	10½	10½	9¾
22⅜	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	14¾	14	14¾	14¼
10½	6⅛	..	Am Hide & L	100	7	7	7	..
42¼	26⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	28	28	28	27
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	1000	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
11	6½	..	Am International	1400	7½	7¼	7½	6⅞
1½	¾	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
8	4	..	Am La Fr pf	20	6	6	6	6⅜
38¾	22¾	..	Am Locomotive	700	24½	24	24¼	23⅜
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	700	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9
9¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	..
27⅜	18	..	Am Metal	400	22	22	22	21
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	200	25¾	25	25	25
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	3000	7¼	7	7	6¾
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	600	18⅝	18	18⅜	17¾
17⅝	12	..	Am Radiator	12000	13½	13	13½	12⅜
120¼	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	121	121	121	..
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	9700	18¾	17⅝	18	17½
123	106	7g	Am Smelt & Ref	500	116	115¾	115¾	..
94¾	71⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	85	85	85	..
26½	15	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	17⅛	15¾	16¾	15¼
81	65½	2	Am Steel F pf	10	65½	65½	65½	65½
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	50¾	50	50¾	51
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	11000	114¼	112¾	113	112¾
12	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	1.00	6	6	6	5½
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	4000	18	17⅜	18	17¼
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	300	72	72	72	72
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	3000	10¾	10	10½	9¾
83¾	58	1⅝g	Am Woolen pf	1200	61½	59	60	59
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	700	2¼	2¼	2½	2
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	9½	9	9½	8¾
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	6	6	6	6
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	14000	14	13½	14	13½
12¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11½
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	300	19¾	19½	19½	20
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	700	30¾	30	30¾	29⅞
6	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	4000	6½	6	6½	5¾
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	1200	3⅛	2¾	3	2½
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	3000	68⅜	64	68⅜	63¾
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	500	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6¾
18¼	11⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	12¾	12	12½	10
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	38	38	38	..
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	7000	56⅜	54⅛	54¾	54¼
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	400	37	35⅞	36½	35½
16	12	..	Atl Gulf & WI	60	12	12	12	..
26	16	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	16½	16	16½	..
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	6300	23½	22½	23½	22½
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	400	44½	44	44½	43¾
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
37⅝	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3000	35	34	34⅛	34
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	11	11	11	10¾
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	9700	6⅞	6¼	6¾	6½

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Locp	4000	11	10½	11	10⅜
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	44	42½	44	42
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	4000	23⅜	22¾	23¼	22½
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	26	26	26	25
99	86½	6⅛	Bahberger pf	40	98	98	98	..
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40	40
110	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	109½	103	109½	108⅞
38⅛	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	10	28	28	28	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	5000	8	7½	8	7½
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	700	15	14⅞	15	14¼
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	1400	11¾	11¼	11⅜	10⅞
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	7000	15	14¼	14¾	14⅛
19¼	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	300	29½	29	29	29½
49½	33	..	Bethlehem Steel	8000	34¾	33¾	34⅜	33⅜
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	70	27¼	27	27¼	27½
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	600	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10½
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	53	52	52	52½
83	76	4⅞	Bon Ami A	30	78	77	78	76½
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4000	24⅜	23	24⅛	22⅞
28⅝	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	400	22½	22	22½	21½
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	4000	16½	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	22	22	22	..
39⅝	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	6000	36¾	35¾	36⅜	35¾
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	55	55	55	..
10⅞	6⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¼
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6¼	6	6¼	5½
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¼
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1600	6⅛	5⅞	6	5¾
5⅞	3	..	Budd Wheel	700	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	500	9⅜	9	9⅜	9⅛
19⅜	12½	.40	Burroughs Add	1300	13½	12½	13¼	12¾
6	3⅛	h	Bush Term deb	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
15¾	5¼	..	Bush T Bigs pf cts	10	9	9	9	..
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
32¾	19	..	Byers	1000	21⅝	20¼	21	20¼
67⅞	47¼	..	Byers pf	10	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	..

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	1300	32	31¼	31¾	31¼
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	500	10	9¼	10	8½
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	700	22¼	21⅛	21⅞	21¾
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3600	16½	15⅞	16⅜	15¾
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	300	33	32	32	32
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	30	32	32	32	..
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	2800	50⅜	47⅞	49	48⅛
33⅜	22½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1800	27¼	26⅜	26½	26¼
44⅞	24¼	..	Celanese Corp	4700	26⅞	25¾	26¼	25⅞
22⅜	6⅛	6	Celotex Co pf	10	12½	12½	12½	..
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	300	26¾	26⅜	26¾	26
40¼	30⅜	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	4500	33¼	32	33	32¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	5⅝	5	5⅜	4½
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	42¾	40⅝	41	41
47⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2900	44	43¼	43⅞	43½
8	1⅞	h	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3½	3½	3½	..
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	700	3⅜	3	3⅜	2¾
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3700	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7½
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	2500	9½	9	9⅛	8½
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	16¾	16	16	15¾
9⅞	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6½	6½	6½	6
28⅜	15¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	20¼	20¼	20¼	19¾
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅝
8	3¾	h	Chi RI&P 6%	400	4¼	4	4¼	3⅞
9⅜	4⅜	h	Chi RI&P 7%	500	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
14¼	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	15	15	15	..
30⅛	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	300	24⅛	23¾	23¾	23⅝
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	300	7⅞	7	7⅛	6¾
60⅜	36½	1⅝	Chrysler	31800	39¼	38¼	39	38⅛
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	20⅛	20¼	20½	20⅛
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	140	83½	83	83	83
8⅛	1⅞	..	City Stores	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	100	½	½	½	..
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	14	13½	13¾	13¼
28½	15⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	1600	17½	17	17	16½
8⅜	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	19	32	32	32	32
23¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	23	23	23	21
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	6400	12½	11⅞	12½	11⅜
31	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	800	27	27	27	25⅞
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	2100	64¼	⅔	64¼	63
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1800	28¼	26½	27¼	26¼
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	45	45	45	46¼
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	104	104	104	..
30	24	2	Comm Cr 6% pf B	100	29	29	29	28⅛
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	51½	50½	51½	50⅛
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	11500	22½	21½	22	22⅜
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	4900	2¼	2	2	2
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	43½	43	43½	41⅜
13⅜	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	200	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅜
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	2900	25	24½	24¾	24¼
5¾	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	600	15½	15½	15½	15
47⅜	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	4900	33½	32½	32¾	32½
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	89⅞	89½	89⅞	88¼
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	6500	10¼	10	10⅛	9⅝
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
2⅛	7⅜	..	Consol Textile	2100	1	1	1	1
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	600	10¼	9¾	10¼	9⅝
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	800	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
83¼	69¾	3	Cont Can	3200	72½	70	71	70
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	30	29½	29⅞	28
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4300	19¼	18	19¼	18¾
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	1700	64	62¾	63¼	62½
⅞	3¾	..	Cotz	400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32	31½	32	31¼
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	600	12¾	12¾	12½	12
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	700	26¼	26¼	26¼	25½
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	600	5	5	5	5
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	300	22½	22	22	21¾
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Rr pf	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6½
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	7¼	6¾	7	7
47⅞	20⅞	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	46	44¾	46	44
50⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	43	42½	42½	..
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	800	22⅜	21½	22¼	21½
84½	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	600	75	75	75	72
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2800	9⅜	8⅞	9	8¾

—D—

34½	18½	..	Deere & Co	1800	22	20⅜	21	20¼
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	12½	12	12½	12
73½	50	..	Del & Hudson	900	52	50½	52	50¾
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	2800	22½	21	22	21⅜
13¼	5⅜	..	Denver R G pf	100	7½	7½	7½	6½
55⅛	29	1¼g	Devoe & Ray A	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	40
28½	21⅜	1	Diamond Match	300	22½	21¾	22½	21¾
40⅞	32	1.50g	Dome Mines	2100	36¾	35⅞	36¾	36¼
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	19½	19¼	19½	19
28⅛	14⅛	..	Douglas A	3800	18¾	18	18⅝	17⅞
1⅜	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
103⅞	81¾	2	du Pont de Nem	5800	83⅝	82½	82½	82⅝
122¼	115	6	du Pont deb	400	120⅝	120	120	121

—E—

12¾	5¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
96⅛	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1100	93½	90	93½	90¼
140	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	135	135	135	135
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1200	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16⅛
18¼	11	..	Eitingon Schild	100	11½	11½	11½	11
31⅞	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5600	21¾	21	21	20⅞
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	1000	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	7400	8⅝	8½	8½	8¼
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2700	5⅝	5¼	5½	5¼
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	13	12½	13	12
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	14¾	13¾	14¼	13¼
52	40⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	125	125	125	..
8¾	4¼	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
25½	14½	..	Engineer PS 6pf	100	16	16	16	..
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bldg	900	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

24⅛	13⅞	..	Erie RR	600	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	21¾	21½	21¾	20⅝
14¾	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	3400	22⅜	21¾	22	22
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	190	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	6

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
62	34½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	52	52	52	52
8¾	5⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	400	6	5⅞	6	5¾
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
31	22¾	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	23	23	23	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	28
11	7	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	7½	7½	7½	..
20¼	17⅞	.40	Firestone T&R	100	18	18	18	17
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	60	60	60	61
17⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B	1800	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	3½
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	1400	14¾	14	14½	13⅝
17½	8⅞	..	Foundation	1200	10¾	9⅞	10¼	9½
27½	19⅜	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	400	21½	21	21½	20¾
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	900	15	14	14½	14⅜
50⅜	35	2	Freeport Texas	800	37½	36½	36½	36¼

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4⅝	2⅛	..	G

Financial: News and Comment

Accountants Hear Regulatory Bills Sharply Attacked

Speakers Laud Objective but Fear Bureaucracy—Securities Act Hit

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—Banking, legal, accounting and corporate phases of the Federal Securities Act and the National Securities Exchange Act were discussed at the annual meeting of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

The speakers who presented these various phases were unanimous in their agreement with the principle of Government regulation, but criticized alleged unfair provisions of the bills.

Object to Rigidity

Hugh Knowlton, partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in the principal address of the evening session, said "no decent citizen can quarrel with this underlying objective"—namely, "reforming the securities business and protecting the purchaser of securities." He added, however, that the Securities Act was a statute of rigidity, whereas the stock exchange bill was one of flexibility.

He objected to both approaches, stating that in the latter case, giving broad powers and latitude to the commission proposed in the stock exchange bill was a "fostering of bureaucracy and the creation of a bureaucratic control of unprecedented magnitude."

Mr. Knowlton showed how sharply the issue of new securities has fallen off since the enactment of the Securities Act. In the first seven months of 1933, which included the bank moratorium, the amount of public offerings was $313,266,000.

It was expected that "this staggeringly small figure in relation to normal" would show a marked increase as the effects of the renewed confidence became felt. Instead, in the last five months of 1933 the figure fell to $66,584,000 and for the first quarter of this year, new financing amounted to only $49,000,000 Mr. Knowlton said.

Conspiracy Talk "Silly"

He scouted certain arguments advanced by antagonists to explain the decrease of investment banking by over 90 per cent in the past four years. "Nothing could be sillier," he declared, "than to think this cessation of activity represents a conspiracy on the part of bankers to force a change in the law." The second fallacy was that the paucity of new financing is due, not to the Securities Act but market conditions. The third is the supposition that there is no real industrial demand for capital financing as we are now going through a natural process to adjust the overbuilding, excess plant facilities and overpurchasing during the boom period.

Samuel W. Reyburn, president of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, while admiring the objectives of the administrators of the regulatory bills, expressed the view that the "well-meant efforts" of the administrators will "harm rather than help the workingman, the inventor, the consumer and management."

"When we pass from regulation and supervision to control and direction we cross the great divide which separates individual liberty from regimented socialism," he declared.

Accountants Critical

C. Oliver Wellington, chairman of the Committee of the American Institute of Accountants dealing with questions under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, and H. Theodore Sorg, attorney and senior partner of Sorg, Duncan & Bailey, were the other speakers in the afternoon session.

Mr. Wellington disclosed that accountants had been "loath to accept engagements under the Securities Act." On advice of counsel, he added they were demanding of clients guarantees to bear the cost of any litigation by investors resulting from the work of accountants who have used reasonable care in carrying out their engagement.

Speaking on the subject of the legal relation of the accountant to the investor, Mr. Sorg urged simplification of the Securities and Exchange Acts, so that corporate reports could be rendered in terms intelligible to the average investor.

Walter A. Staub, president of the accountants' society, presided at the sessions. The present officers were reëlected for a second term.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 11
Home Savings Bank	June 11
Union Savings Bank	June 11
Warren Institution for Savings	June 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	June 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 13

Reëlected

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Blank & Stoller

Richard Whitney
President of New York Stock Exchange

Richard Whitney Is Reëlected President Of Stock Exchange

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—Richard Whitney was reëlected president of the New York Stock Exchange for the ensuing year at its annual election yesterday. He has been president for four successive terms. As no opposing petitions had been filed against his candidacy, the election was a formality announcing a foregone conclusion. The same holds true for the treasurer, Warren B. Nash, and the 10 members of the governing committee.

The three new members elected to the board for a term of four years were Maurice L. Farrell, Laurence M. Marks and Roger D. Mellick. The remaining members of the board who were reëlected were Edward E. Bartlett Jr., Oliver C. Billings, Arthur F. Broderick, John A. Cissel, L. Martin Richmond, Herbert G. Wellington and E. H. H. Simmons, who was also elected trustee of the gratuity fund for a five-year term.

Inland Waterways Benefits Shippers By Over $1,900,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15—Shippers were saved $1,914,700 last year by the Inland Waterways Corporation, it is announced here by Major General Thomas Q. Asnburn, president of the corporation, in submitting his annual report to the Secretary of War. This saving is shown by comparing the difference between the rates paid by shippers by rail and those paid in using the barge lines.

Since it began operations in 1924, the corporation which is government-owned, has provided low cost inland water transportation at a total saving of $20,664,000 to traffic, General Ashburn stated. Nearly 100 different commodities are carried, including package freight and manufactured products as well as bulk commodities.

The corporation showed a net profit of $66,786 for the year after absorbing depreciation charges of $4,629,252. It operates regular barge service on the Warrior division, extending from New Orleans through the Industrial Canal and Mississippi Sound to Mobile, and on the Warrior River to Birmingham; the lower Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Louis and over the Illinois waterway to Chicago, and on the upper Mississippi River to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Says Textiles Will Show Less Activity

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—Activity in the textile industry is believed to have reached its peak in March and from now until July a definitely declining tendency, probably back to the low point touched in the spring of 1933, is anticipated, states the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

In the rayon division, the publication reports that the index on actual shipments continued the decline which has been in evidence since January and actual shipments were at the lowest point since March last year.

In regard to the situation in cotton, the Organon is of the opinion that "while cotton prices may reach lower levels in the next few months, these prices will be higher by fall not only because of the effects of the Bankhead bill, but also because of better demand expected for that season."

Morgenthau Will Not Talk About Stabilization Fund

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Reiteration of his refusal to discuss the Government's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund was Secretary Morgenthau's only reply to questions on the Treasury's $9,542,000 drop in gold stocks.

The sudden decline in gold assets from $7,756,121,299 to $7,746,578,848 was registered in the Treasury's statement of its cash condition on May 10. The next day there was a $78,516 increase.

"I'm glad I said I never would discuss the stabilization fund," Mr. Morgenthau replied to questions from reporters.

New York Central Has Income Deficit

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The annual report of the New York Central Railroad, shows an income deficit of $5,412,513 after charges for depreciation and retirements aggregating $14,639,373, compared with a deficit of $18,256,400 in 1932.

Drought Stories On Kansas Wheat Are Conflicting

Both Surplus and Shortage Reported—Business Slows Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 15—Kansas wheat, one of the great staples of the country, both as news and as food, is back again today as a red hot topic. But by a strange twist, this time Kansas is charged simultaneously with too much and too little wheat.

Stories are widely distributed over the country that huge stacks of wheat are rotting in the fields because of no price for wheat. Meanwhile reports from the drought area tell of no wheat to put a price on.

Direct inquiry in the Fort Dodge section indicates that the drought damage in Kansas is worse than generally believed and that the price damage is less.

In short, Mr. J. F. Moyer, manager of the Dodge City Terminal Elevator Company, reports that no wheat is piled on the ground in the Dodge territory. He adds that there is not enough in the granaries to reseed acreage. Seed wheat was shipped into parts of that region last fall. The Dodge City mill price is 69 cents a bushel, at country towns 67 cents.

The big thing is the drought, which is already making itself felt on business. Mr. Moyer estimates that the Kansas crop is more likely to be 75,000,000 bushels than the Government estimate of 99,000,000. He believes that unless there are generous rains very soon in the western third of Kansas production may not exceed 56,000,000.

General business in Dodge City has slowed up materially in the last few days. Automobile dealers report practically no sales, as compared with a nice business in April, when crop prospects were better.

Five million acres in western Kansas are reported damaged beyond recovery and on the verge of total failure. Many farmers are turning their stock into the fields to salvage what they can of the rapidly deteriorating wheat.

Recent rains have greatly improved wheat in north central Kansas.

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—While most of the parched Middle West had some relief from week-end rains, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Western Kansas, where the drought began, had received none and were seeking governmental aid.

Eastern Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana all were either visited with rains that varied from downpours to sprinkles, or were promised showers soon.

The relief administration let it be known that it expected to provide relief in stricken states through the Red Cross and state and county relief agencies.

Accept Agreement For Reorganization Of National Surety

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—A plan and agreement of reorganization, with respect to the approximately $45,000,000 of real estate securities guaranteed, or with collateral guaranteed, by the National Surety Company, has been agreed upon by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York and the Protective Committee for the bondholders, of which C. Prevost Boyce is chairman, and has been approved by the Insurance Commissioners Committee. This announcement was made today by Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, Mr. Boyce, of Stein Bros. & Boyce, Baltimore and New York, and John W. Hannon, of Hannon & Evans, New York, who have been appointed reorganization managers to carry out the plan. These two committees, which are now coöperating, represent about one-half of the face value of the securities outstanding.

The plan, it was stated by the managers, includes among other features provisions for the establishing of a new mortgage company and subsidiaries to take over all real estate securities guaranteed, or with collateral guaranteed, by the National Surety Company, the holders of which will participate in the reorganization. These new companies, it is planned, will eventually take over the mortgages and properties which are now collateral in the trust estates under the present indentures, will preserve, manage, and liquidate these assets and will enforce and liquidate the rights and claims of the holders of the securities against the National Surety Company, as guarantor, as well as any other rights and claims of the present holders.

Each holder of the now outstanding securities who accepts the plan will be entitled to receive participation certificates entitling him to participate in the proceeds of his present collateral to the extent of his deposited securities, less any cash payment made pursuant to the plan, with interest in most cases at the rate of 1 per cent less than the rate now payable on the securities to be deposited.

International Bank's Favorable Report

BASEL, Switz., May 15 (AP)—An optimistic report, showing some improvement in the institution's affairs, was delivered to the board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements by Leon Fraser, president.

The directors approved Fraser's first year of administration and voted the customary 6 per cent dividend.

Rigid economies allowed the administration to show a profit of 13,600,000 Swiss franc, ($4,420,000). This is only slightly under the profit reported last year.

Sterling as Empire Money Base Is Suggested by British Peer

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne Thinks Imperial Agreement on Stabilization in Terms of Pound Would Promote International Trade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The question whether sterling should marry either the dollar or the franc is suggested by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, who represents a progressive group of the British Government's supporters in the House of Commons at Westminster.

Sir John has written a letter in the British press. This communication does not appear at first sight to have anything to do with matrimony. The notes of the wedding march can none the less be read between its lines.

Sir John's contention is that stabilization of British Empire currencies in terms of sterling would promote world trade.

Sir John's position is that of the Hindu marriage broker intrusted with the future of a daughter of a family of the Ganges plain. He is out to find a suitable matrimonial alliance for that well-dowered damsel, the pound sterling.

The two most eligible suitors are the dollar and the franc. But sterling cannot marry both. There are also difficulties in the way of matrimony with either. Sterling's "stepmother, "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street"—as the Bank of England has been irreverently nicknamed after the London thoroughfare in which it stands—has shown itself inclined to bar the door firmly against the dollar. The British salaried worker would add an additional bolt, since he fears that an alliance between sterling and dollar might spell reduction of his emoluments through inflation. Industrial Britain on the other hand suffered too much between 1925 and 1931, a period when sterling was allied with gold, to favor tying the currency to the franc, a coin still upon the yellow metal standard.

Wants Sterling Standard

Sir John in these circumstances casts favoring eyes on the attractions of single blessedness for his ward. In other words he would have it stand by itself.

He recalls that a unanimous declaration in favor of Empire currency stabilization was made by British Commonwealth of Nations representatives at the conclusion of the International Economic Conference held in London in July 1933. "This policy," he says, "has not so far as can be seen, been actively pursued. The British Government's eyes would appear still to be turned toward an international agreement based upon gold in preference to an Imperial agreement based upon sterling." Sir John goes on to urge that this should be changed. "An Empire standard," he says, "would carry half the world with it today, and the other half could not long remain outside."

This pronouncement, if accepted, might have remarkable results. This is because the aligning of sterling with the currency of Canada, the leading British Empire state outside the United Kingdom, would mean its coördination also with the United States dollar. This is because Montreal exchange now goes hand in hand with that of New York. Much the same applies to the currency of Australia, a land which comes next in European population to Canada among the British Empire states.

The currency of Australia, standing as it now does at 25 per cent below sterling, tends to approximate to the United States dollar.

All World Would Share

The position of India, another big British Empire state, does not create any difficulty. This is because the purchasing value of the Indian currency, which is the rupee, is determined by that of the pound. Much the same applies to the currencies of those Scandinavian and other non-British states which have followed Britain off the gold standard.

If then Britain attuned the pound to the Canadian dollar, thereby bringing into operation the British Empire currency envisaged by Sir John, the result would be something very like world currency stabilization upon the dollar basis as established by President Roosevelt. In other words all the world would share the economic recovery which the President's policy has given to the United States.

A number of financial interests in Britain are against such a policy. Their case is that its adoption might drive France and the other few remaining gold-standard countries to competitive inflation, thereby destroying the individual advantage which British trade now derives from the fact that the pound is undervalued in relation to the franc.

News Notes—Central Europe

German Automobile Trade—German production of passenger automobiles in 1933 was nearly twice that of 1932. The increased output was chiefly attributed to the elimination of the cylinder tax on cars sold after April 1, 1933. The total output for 1933 was 94,000 cars. It is expected that if efforts now being made in Germany to decrease the cost of maintaining an automobile are successful, sales of American cars in that market should increase substantially. The consumption of gasoline failed to register an increase in 1933 over 1932. The apparent answer to this seeming paradox is that the new cars now being purchased consume less fuel than the older and larger models which they have displaced Preliminary figures show that production and sales of automobiles in Germany in the first quarter of this year were three times that of the like 1933 period.

New Elevator in Germany—A new elevator located on the Hohenzollern Canal, which serves to raise ships to a height of 117 feet, has just begun operating in Niederfinow, Ger. It is claimed to be the largest ship elevator of its kind in the world.

German Flax Mill—As a part of the German plan to aid additional employment, the largest flax mill in Europe has just begun operations in Gumbinnen, East Prussia. Linseed oil is produced as a by-product of the mill and sold to the foodstuffs industry.

German Foreign Trade—German exports in 1933 were valued at 4,871,000,000 marks, compared with 5,739,000,000 marks in 1932, a drop of 15 per cent. The drop in volume, however, was only 2 per cent. The value of the import trade in 1933 was 10 per cent less than for 1932. Total receipts were valued at 4,203,000,000 marks, compared with 4,666,000,000 marks in 1932. German exports to Brazil registered a notable increase in 1933. During the year shipments rose to 76,500,000 marks, compared with 48,000,000 marks in 1932.

Polish Coal Trade—Poland is beginning to invade established British markets, according to recent reports. Because of Anglo-Scandinavian trade agreements, it is pointed out, Polish coal has lost considerable ground in Scandinavian markets, but coal exporters have been able to market their product in England. The Irish Free State is constantly taking more coal, and recently Northern Ireland received its first shipment. It is reported that Italy has contracted for a large amount of Polish coal. France, Greece and Algeria increased their purchases of Polish coal during 1933.

Polish Foreign Trade—The Polish foreign trade turnover in 1933 compares with many other countries in 1933. The drop in the exchange of goods with other nations decreased considerably in comparison with 1932, the aggregate value falling by 8 per cent. Imports decreased by 4 per cent, and exports, owing to foreign exchange restrictions, import quotas and other protective measures adopted by foreign countries, shrank by 11.4 per cent.

Polish-Russian Trade—A Polish textile factory has placed an order with Russia for 2500 bales of raw cotton. This is a trial order, to be considered in connection with Poland's desire to increase textile trade between the Polish and Russian markets.

Aviation in Czechoslovakia—Czechoslovakian civil aviation made notable progress during 1933. Public air-mindedness increased sharply under government propaganda. The operation of local air lines increased nearly 30 per cent in the number of passengers carried in 1933, compared with 1932. Czechoslovakia now has five air transport lines, two of which are Czech companies. The Government owns and operates the seven airports maintained in the country. In 1933 the planes of the Czech companies flew a total of 968,000 kilometers, carried 12,000 passengers, 14,000 kilograms of mail and 440 metric tons of freight.

Austrian Rubber Trade—The manufacturing industry in Austria is increasing its share of the domestic tire trade and at the same time improving its export trade in miscellaneous rubber products, according to the Commerce Department. The ratio of the Austrian makes in total tire sales increased from 55 per cent in 1931 to 75 per cent in 1932 and 82 per cent in 1933. Austrian imports of tires dropped from 10,235 metric quintals in 1931 to 5436 metric quintals in 1932 and 3614 metric quintals in 1933.

Austrian Foreign Trade—Austria's import trade dropped 17.2 per cent and exports increased 1.1 per cent in 1933 compared with the preceding year. Total imports, excluding coin and bullion, in 1933 amounted to 1,145,300,000 schillings and total exports to 772,600,000 schillings, the corresponding figures for 1932 being 1,383,500,000 schillings and 764,100,000 schillings, respectively. The year 1933 closed with an adverse balance of trade of 372,700,000 schillings, an improvement over 1932 of nearly 40 per cent.

Swiss Motor Trade—The United States shipped fewer motorcars to Switzerland in 1933. Imports of automobiles from the United States during the year totaled 4662 units, which represented 44½ per cent of the total Swiss imports of cars. In 1932 Switzerland imported 4807 American cars, which was 50 per cent of the total imports for that period. Automobiles constitute the largest single item in Switzerland's import trade with the United States, representing about 25 per cent of total imports of American products.

Trade Statistics Hold Up Better Than Confidence

Due, Says Ayres, to Fact Trade and Industry Not Well Distributed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15 (AP)—Business confidence has not been holding up as well as business statistics because six months of consecutive increases in volumes of production, transportation and trade have not really been well distributed, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., says in his monthly business bulletin.

Col. Ayres cites as lack of confidence the hesitant market for stocks since February, as well as the recent long decline which carried average prices down to the levels of last autumn.

The two factors which he holds responsible for the increase in business activity are "the continued expenditure of huge sums of federal funds in loans, subsidies and for public works, and the greatly increased output of the automobile industry which has recently been producing each day new cars worth about $10,000,000."

Sees Great Shortages

"It is probably true," he says, "that we now have greater accumulated genuine shortages of goods and construction that the people want and need, and greater accumulations of money and credit seeking employment, than have ever existed before anywhere. We have most of the competent requisites for sustained recovery, and world-wide business improvement is under way.

"Our records of business activity in this year of 1934 will furnish the decisive test and measure of the efficacy of our national recovery program."

Expressing the hope that Congress will not pass additional inflationary legislation, Colonel Ayers says that recent "publication of the list of holders has lifted the silver question out of its camouflage of pretended desire to stimulate foreign trade, and shown it in its true light as being in part a project to benefit silver producers, and for the rest an attempt to insure profits to speculators."

Building Costs High

With regard to industrial production, Colonel Ayres states that his bank's index was 29 per cent below normal in January, 26.3 in February, 23.6 in March, and the April estimate is 21.7. He adds that further improvement seems likely in May because of a considerable increase in the number of active blast furnaces at the beginning of the month.

Volume of building remains "disappointingly low," Colonel Ayres says, adding that improvement, except for publicly financed operations, does not seem probable soon. He cites as reasons for the lack of much private construction the slowing down in the growth of population, overbuilding during the prosperity period, large numbers of buildings for sale because of financial straits of their owners, and difficulty in negotiating real estate loans for new construction.

The high cost of building, however, is the most influential factor in restricting private operations, he adds, pointing out that rents remain low as construction costs advance, giving little incentive to build. Rents were high from 1921 through 1927, he says, and it was in this period that the great construction boom occurred.

New York Merchants Oppose Glass Bill

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—The Merchants Association of New York went on record as opposed to direct loans by the Government to industry as proposed in the Glass bill pending before Congress, according to a statement made public today by L. K. Comstock, president of the association. The Glass bill, which embodies an agreement arrived at in the conference between President Roosevelt, Eugene L. Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and Senator Carter Glass, is part of the program for the enactment of which, it is understood, the President intends to press at the present session.

The association's committee on banking and currency, of which Percy H. Johnson, president of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company, is chairman, took the view that enterprises entitled to credit can obtain it through established channels.

Illinois Building Pick-Up The Greatest in 13 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 15—The spring building pick-up in Illinois was more pronounced this year than in any of the past 13 years, according to the monthly report of the Illinois Department of Labor, showing an increase of 80 per cent in the number of building projects authorized during April, and an increase of 40 per cent in the total estimated cost, as compared to March.

The 1237 projects reported authorized by 65 cities involve expenditures of over $2,000,000—a 126 per cent larger amount than the total value of new building authorized in April, 1933.

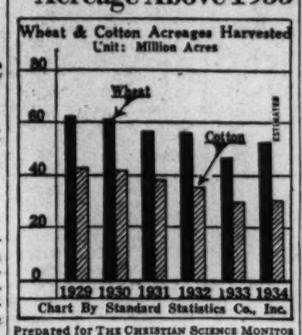
Idaho and Utah Produce Shipments Gain Over 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho, May 15 — Idaho and Utah produce shipments during the first four months of this year exceeded those of the like period a year ago by nearly 3000 carloads, a report of railroads to the public utilities commission disclosed.

Shipments for the first four months of this year amounted to 17,896 carloads.

Wheat and Cotton Acreage Above 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASED on current available information, harvested acreage of both wheat and cotton likely will exceed last year's figures.

Because of the better prices this year, wheat land abandonment probably will not be as heavy as in 1933, thus offsetting the effect of the acreage curtailment program.

Cotton farmers are planting all available land with the purpose in mind of storing excess production against the time when marketing restrictions under the Bankhead Act may be lifted.

Crude Oil Output Gains 2,564,675 Barrels in U. S.

TULSA, Okla., May 15 (AP)—United States crude oil production increased 97,305 barrels daily during the last week, the Oil & Gas Journal says. The average daily production for the week was 2,564,675 barrels, while daily average production for the previous week was 2,467,675 barrels.

Oklahoma fields increased production from 481,375 to 546,350 barrels daily.

Texas reported an increase of 3,838 barrels daily, with a total production of 1,065,377 barrels with east Texas showing the greatest average increase of 4760 barrels or a total of 513,350 barrels daily.

California production jumped 25,000 barrels to 494,000 barrels.

Production in Kansas fell to 129,678 barrels from 130,845 barrels.

Eastern fields decreased from 128,736 barrels to 128,145 barrels.

The Rockies increased to 87,560 barrels from 86,590 barrels.

Steel Operations At 56.6 P. C. Capacity

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—The operating rate of steel companies will be 56.6 per cent of capacity for this week, it is reported by the American Iron & Steel Institute. This is a slight decrease of 0.3 points from the highest point of the year, 56.9 per cent, of last week. A month ago the rate was 50.3 per cent.

Although this leveling of the uptrend was expected in the steel industry, it is believed that next month should show another gain in the rate of activity as it will be the last month that deliveries can be made on orders placed before the recent increase in prices became effective.

Primary Cotton Cloth Market Is Moderately Busy

Sales Volume Less Than Output—Buyers Await Political Clearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 15—The enthusiasm displayed on the primary cotton cloth market at the close of the previous week continued with diminishing force last week, getting gradually weaker as the week progressed. The net result was a week of only moderate activity, and a sales volume somewhat less than production for the same period.

Experienced merchants expressed the view that a new and effective reconstruction of the strictly cotton textile market situation is taking place which may result in a pronounced advance in cloth sales. This movement, when well started, is expected to last for at least six months. A combination of developments, all nicely dovetailing together, account for this statement.

Summer curtailments seem to be well assured. The questionnaire circulated among mills on this subject has already received the assent of a large majority of those concerned.

In the coarse-goods division, print cloths gained strength during the week, expressed mostly in the increasing number of mills which held their goods for slightly higher prices. At the week-end some buyers paid these advances, although some mills were still willing to accept the lower figures.

The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80 squares sold at 8⅞ cents and at 9 cents. The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s was the most active number, and sold usually at 6⅝ cents, with a few sales at 6½ cents. There was fair inquiry for narrow print cloths from the bag trade which did not yet develop into orders. Carded broadcloths were moderately active and strong; the 80x60s brought 7¼ cents and the 100x60s 9⅛-¼ cents. Sheetings were generally quiet.

In the fine-goods division business was very quiet with the bulk of the demand centering on quick goods. A number of converters, finding themselves short of sufficient summer goods to take care of expected reorders in midsummer, are paying premiums for any quick goods they can find to be placed in the finishers' hands before mid-June.

Except for these spasmodic demands for quick goods the trend of the market was downward. The combed lawns which were bought so heavily earlier in the season were sold at 7½ cents for the 9.00-yard 76x72s which represented a drop of 1⅝ cents from the top price of the season. Wide lawns bought by the eyelet trade were not subject to such pressure. The 8.50-yard 88x80s brought 8¾ cents for the 40-inch width, and the 45-inch was still in good demannd.

Tire fabric, cotton ducks, and wide goods for mechanical purposes were quiet but with a very strong price situation. It is conceded that mills making these goods will have to be excused from curtailing owing to the fact that their orders in hand are sufficient to keep them busy throughout the summer on the regular schedule.

A New York Savings Bank Discovers That

Inquiries Prove Monitor's Value

Several years ago, the Central Savings Bank, New York, placed its first advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor somewhat as an experiment. Response to this and later insertions eliminated all doubts as to the Monitor's value in reaching prospective customers. The bank's advertising agency, Samuel C. Croot Company, Inc., writes as follows:

"In each advertisement, an offer is made to send a folder describing the banking by mail service. The number of inquiries received following each advertisement proves that these ads are read by the Monitor's subscribers. Thus, I know you will be glad to learn that The Christian Science Monitor has remained on the Central Savings Bank list year after year solely on the merit of its pulling power."

More Monitor readers can do business with more Monitor-advertised banks. Monitor advertising representatives can show bank advertising managers this and other evidences of the Monitor's value to banks that advertise in it.

The Christian Science Monitor

Sloop Rainbow Is Launched Ready For Cup Defense

Traditional Ceremony Is Performed Before Large Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, R. I., May 15—The sloop Rainbow, an aspirant for the America's Cup defense against the British challenger Endeavour, was launched a couple of hours after sunrise today from the yard of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, that has already produced six international champions. The duralumin mast, which was waiting on the adjoining pier, was immediately stepped and riggers began their work in the hope of having the yacht under sail before sunset.

Mrs. Harold S. Vanderbilt, wife of the skipper-manager who sailed Enterprise to victory four years ago against Shamrock V, performed the traditional ceremony, before a large gathering which included Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, and Mr. Rudolph Haffenreffer, president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, and his wife, and a number of members of the America's Cup Committee which is to choose a defender, as well as members of the after-deck crews of the rival boats. Governor Green presented Captain Vanderbilt with a Rhode Island state flag and wished the managing-owner of the Rainbow every success.

Rainbow was designed by W. Starling Burgess for a syndicate of yachtsmen, numbering well over 50, many of whom, for the first time in one of these international episodes, were not members of the New York Yacht Club. She is 138 tons displacement; 127 feet overall; 82 feet water line; 21 feet beam; 15 feet draft, with a sail area of 7555 square feet. She is five tons lighter than Weetamoe and 10 tons more than Yankee; about a foot more overall than Weetamoe; a foot less on the water line than Yankee; a foot more than Weetamoe and nearly two feet less beam than Yankee, with very little difference in draft and carrying the same amount of sail as Weetamoe, and some 50 square feet more than Yankee.

In conformity with the rules for Class J boats, adopted at the international conference held immediately after the last cup match in 1930, Rainbow has complete living accommodations for all hands, with her cabin furnished in butternut, and comfortable quarters for both her afterguard and crew.

In equipping Rainbow, much of the rigging, running gear, sails, and fitting of Enterprise were used including many of her winches, all the latter being installed on deck, another provision of the new rules.

Rainbow is a composite boat in that her underbody is of the same quality of bronze used in building previous aspirants for cup defense, while her topsides are of steel. Her standing rigging is also a departure, as it is rigid instead of flexible, that is, her shrouds are of solid steel, with hinges to be loosened on the leeward side, and a forestay also of solid metal instead of woven steel wire. Several other new gadgets will be tried out and may be adopted.

Rainbow will be sailed by her manager, Mr. Vanderbilt, who will have as his right bower again C. Sherman Hoyt, by many regarded as one of the cleverest yacht racing strategists in the country; Mr. Burgess as navigator, and John Parkinson of Boston as assistant helmsman. George H. Monsell of Greenport, L. I., who has served with Mr. Vanderbilt for many years, will again be his sailing master.

Practice, Practice, Then More Practice

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

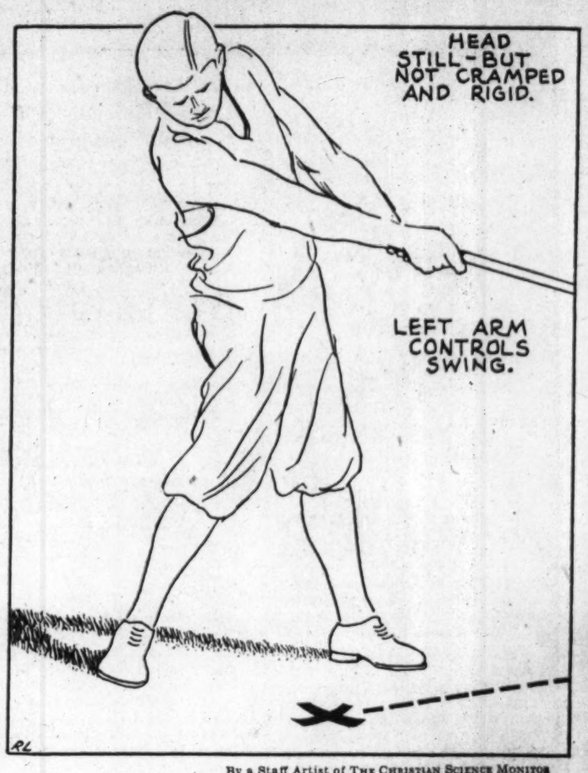
London

"PRACTICE, practice, and then more practice." That is the simple recipe for mid-iron shots, as given to me by the celebrated professional, Arthur G. Havers, the only British golfer who has won the British open championship in the last 11 years. And by practice Havers means constant and thoughtful repetition of the stroke, in the presence of a competent adviser.

"The looker-on sees most of the game." That is an old maxim in sport, and it applies with particular directness to the Royal and Ancient Game, in which the player sees so little of the matters which affect him most. He may think he is making his shots exactly according to the book; but a knowledgeable and candid friend, or, better still, a professional instructor, can often see at a glance that there is a wide discrepancy between the intention and the accomplishment.

So for our present analysis of mid-iron play we will step out onto the links with two clubs—numbered 2 and 3—a box full of balls, and (most important of all) Arthur Havers, who is recognized as one of the finest teachers in the world. Havers himself has been swinging a club ever since he was 3½ years old.

"Now the thing you must remember," says the British open champion of 1923, as we take up what we are pleased to call our stance, "is that the stroke with a mid-iron must be a downward one. The object of the player is not to try and lift the ball up on the clubhead. On the contrary, the aim is to squeeze the ball between the blade of the iron and the ground immediately in front of the ball. The successful achievement of this aim gives control and direction to the shot, because the downward impact produces back-spin, and when a ball is spinning it keeps its course.



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"A ball travelling without spin (if such a performance were possible for a golf ball) would be like a bullet fired from a smooth-bore barrel. It would be at the mercy of the air. But a ball that is spinning is like a bullet fired from a rifle. It puts up resistance to the forces that would deflect it. And it is back-spin, of course, which makes the golf ball rise. If you put top-spin on the ball with a mid-iron, you will not have far to walk for your next stroke."

Havers directs a searching glance at our stance. "It is a good tip," he says, "to take up your striking position with reference to the target, much in the same way as you would do if you intended throwing the ball at it. Then from that natural position address the ball. By lining yourself up to the shot this way, you will find that concentrating upon the place where you are going to send the ball has automatically brought the hips and shoulders where you want them.

"Now pause at the top of the swing and consider the angle of the club's toe with the ground. Unless it is pointing almost directly to the turf, the position of the wrists is wrong. There, that is better. Consider the same point at the end of your follow-through. The toe-blade should then also be pointing almost directly downward.

"The best way to make sure of obtaining the correct position of wrists and club blade at the top of the swing is to address the ball with the club slightly 'open'—in other words, with the remote end of the blade faced a little off the ball.

"The position of the feet, with regard to the ball," continues Havers, "depends upon the subtlety of your intentions. For a straightforward shot, the ball should be opposite the left heel or slightly inside it. By playing the ball nearer the right foot you lessen the loft of the blade and consequently hit the shot with a more downward blow, causing the ball to fly with lower trajectory and increased back-spin. This shot increases the carry and lessens the run.

Improving Your Golf
Sixth of 12 Articles

"You must feel that the left arm controls the swing from start to finish. Indeed, the right arm comes in only just before the moment of impact, in order to deliver extra punch. And, even then, it operates against the controlling influence of the left arm and left side. When the left arm ceases to exert power, the right arm is left with nothing to do. The situation of the right arm is rather like that of a person pushing a heavy door which is suddenly pulled from the other side. There is a tendency to go through with more speed than balance.

"For mid-iron shots, in fact all iron shots, the weight is not transferred from left to right as much as is the case when playing with wooden clubs. This means that the left side does not go round so far on the back-swing. As the object of the stroke is to hit the ball down and not up, the weight, obviously, must be more on the left foot from beginning to finish.

"The handicap player is tempted to regard his swing with an iron as something very different from his swing with a driver. Often, to his cost, it is so. But it should not be. It should differ only in that it is more controlled and is necessarily more 'upright' owing to the fact that the shorter club-shaft brings the player's feet closer to the ball and therefore closer to one another."

Some teachers insist that for mid-iron shots the striker should aim at a spot on the ground half an inch or so behind the ball. Havers does not agree with that ancient dictum. The Sandy Lodge Club's popular "pro" declares that it is better to aim the bottom edge of the club very definitely at where the South Pole would be if the ball were a geographical globe.

Successful coaching, whether for golf, rowing, or any other sport in which style is vitally important, is largely achieved by overemphasis. And there comes a period in the development of every player when he must read what lies behind his trainer's dogma. Take the question of keeping one's head still at golf. The reason for the firm injunction on this subject is that, if you move it *much*, you are bound to move other things as well, and, therefore, eagerness to follow the flight of the ball with the eye usually leads to the club head departing from its proper arc and dealing a faulty blow.

But, as Havers points out, there is another side to the picture. You can do much harm by overzealous holding still of the head, for if your head is cramped and rigid, as in a vise, free and natural movements of other parts are impossible. Indeed, when a shot is properly played, the head is bound to move somewhat to accommodate the requirements of the shoulders. So provided you "keep your eye on the ball"—the time-honored basic rule of all ball games—and "hit past your chin," you need not do any hard work with neck muscles to keep the head still.

"Never be overambitious in getting distance with a mid-iron," said Havers, after a particularly vigorous but inartistic effort of mine with the last ball in the box. "You are using a No. 2 or No. 3 iron, not a No. 1, and if you can reach anywhere between 170 and 190 yards you are doing all that an average scratch player should ask of himself."

Just at present, I am content, quite definitely, not to ask more than that.

Gilbert Hunt Beats Hughes, Straight Sets

Rain Forces N. E. College Tennis Indoors at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., May 15—Rain, as it has done in other years, delayed the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association tournament. Arrangements were finally made with officials of the Longwood Covered Courts to continue the tournament indoors until weather permitted the use of the Longwood Cricket Club's clay courts.

In a quarterfinal-round match played early this afternoon, the second seeded player, Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington, D. C., Massachusetts Institute of Technology sophomore, and runnerup to Frank A. Parker for the national junior indoor title, defeated Sidney M. Hughes Jr. '34 of the International Y. M. C. A. College in Springfield, Mass. The score was 6—4, 6—3. Hunt will meet the winner of the match between Paul L. Guibord '36 of Dartmouth and Albert Winston of Amherst College, which, at the time of going to press, was a set-all.

Scott C. Rethorst '36 of Minneapolis and Massachusetts Technology proved the star of the day yesterday. In his first match he defeated Bartley J. Costello '36 of Rutland and the University of Vermont, 6—2, 6—2, and then beat the third seeded player, Robert J. Kelleher '35 of Forest Hills, N. Y. and Williams College, 8—6, 6—0.

Capt. Raymond H. Chace '34 of Brown University, seeded No. 5, defaulted to Terrance Mowbray '35 of Trinity College in the second round.

Robert G. Husted '35 of Dartmouth College and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., began the defense of his title here yesterday, winning his second and third-round matches in the afternoon to enter the semifinals.

In his opening match Husted, top seeded, beat Rupert C. Parks '34 of the International Y. M. C. A. College, 6—1, 6—4. This is the first year that the Springfield College has entered this tournament. Later Husted won a 6—2, 6—4 battle with Terrance Mowbray '35 of Trinity College.

The International Y. M. C. A. College team of Parks and Captain Hughes, opened the doubles competition, yesterday, defeating the Vermont team of Norman H. Meyers '34 and Costello, 6—1, 6—4.

The team title was won last year by Albert Horton 3d '33 and Bob Kelleher. Horton was graduated last year, but Kelleher is teamed up with Charles C. Jones '34 in an effort to win the doubles for Williams again. They are seeded second. Husted and Paul L. Guibord '36 of Dartmouth are top seeded.

Paul Guibord of Dartmouth has been elected president of the N. E. I. L. T. A. for the coming year. Other officers elected were: Terry Mowbray of Trinity, vice-president; and Albert Winston of Amherst, secretary-treasurer.

New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association Championships
Singles—First Round

Terrance Mowbray '35, Trinity College, defeated Barrette, Providence College, 6—0, 6—2.

Scott C. Rethorst '36, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Bartley J. Costello '36, University of Vermont, 6—3, 6—2.

Taylor, Colby College, won from Hart, Brown University, by default.

Slattery, Providence College, won from Koch, Rhode Island State College, by default.

Second Round

Robert G. Husted '35, Dartmouth College, defeated Rupert C. Parks '34, International Y. M. C. A. College, 6—1, 6—4.

Terrance Mowbray '35, Trinity College, won from Raymond H. Chace '34, Brown University, by default.

Scott C. Rethorst '36, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Robert J. Kelleher '35, Williams College, 8—6, 6—0.

Gilbert A. Hunt '36, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Taylor, Colby College, 6—0, 6—1.

Paul L. Guibord '36, Dartmouth College, defeated Slattery, Providence College, 6—0, 6—1.

Albert F. Winston '35, Amherst College, defeated Norman H. Myers '34, University of Vermont, 6—3, 6—1.

Third Round

Robert G. Husted '35, Dartmouth College, defeated Terrance Mowbray '35, Trinity College, 6—2, 6—4.

Gilbert A. Hunt '36, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Sidney M. Hughes Jr. '34, International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles—First Round

Sidney M. Hughes Jr. '34 and Rupert C. Parks '34, International Y. M. C. A. College, defeated Norman H. Myers '34 and Bartley J. Costello '36, University of Vermont, 6—1, 6—4.

Red Sox Release Judge

Joe Judge, veteran first baseman who broke into major-league baseball back in 1914, was given his outright release yesterday by the Boston Red Sox. The announcement came as a surprise, as it was understood that Judge, even after his playing days were over, would be retained as a coach. He started the 1934 season at first base for the Red Sox, but was forced to the bench by an injury. He was used several times as a pinch hitter and was batting well over .300. His release puts the Red Sox within the 23-man player limit.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	6	.739
Cleveland	11	9	.550
Philadelphia	12	11	.522
Detroit	12	11	.522
Washington	12	13	.480
Boston	11	13	.458
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Chicago	6	15	.286

Results May 14

Chicago 8, Boston 2.
Detroit 5, Washington 9 (6 innings).
Other games postponed.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	16	8	.667
Atlanta	14	9	.609
Nashville	14	9	.609
Memphis	13	11	.542
New Orleans	13	12	.520
Knoxville	10	14	.417
Birmingham	10	17	.370
Little Rock	9	19	.321

Results May 14

Nashville 6, Birmingham 5.
New Orleans at Atlanta, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	16	8	.667
Indianapolis	12	10	.545
Columbus	13	11	.542
Louisville	12	11	.522
Kansas City	12	12	.500
Milwaukee	11	13	.458
St. Paul	9	14	.391
Toledo	9	15	.375

Results May 14

Kansas City at Indianapolis, postponed.
Only game scheduled.

College Golf Results

Michigan 15, Purdue 6.
Northwestern 11, Wisconsin 7.

College Track Result

Drexel 69, Ursinus 66.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Another United States Walker Cup Triumph

ONCE again has a United States Walker Cup team defeated its British opponent. This was the eighth victory for Uncle Sam in as many starts. That the United States team won is not nearly as surprising as is the overwhelming score of nine matches to two by which the triumph was acquired. Played at Saint Andrews, it was generally expected that the British golfers would make a great battle of the match. They were even regarded as having a good chance of winning; but the quality of golf played by the Americans did not seem to suffer much of a handicap from weather conditions there. Two other Walker Cup matches had been played on those links and in each the margin of victory was a single point. In a previous By-Play we stated that this United States team was one of the very best to represent Uncle Sam in these matches and the result amply justifies such a rating. Now it will be interesting to see whether the American players can also capture the British amateur championship.

And Golf Is Said to Be an 'Old Man's' Game

Those persons who have been claiming that golf is a game for older people will have to reconsider their claim now that a little miss of 15 years has won the women's southern championship title. The new champion is Betty Jameson, from a high school at Dallas, Texas, and she won the final-round match by the convincing score of 7 and 6. With Miss Jameson southern women's champion, and Hon. Michael Scott, who is 56 years old, holding the British amateur, it would seem as if golf was a game for all ages.

St. Louis and Major-League Hockey

That the Ottawa franchise in the National Hockey League would be shifted to some other city next winter did not come as any surprise, as the Senators failed to draw enough at home to make the team a paying venture; but that St. Louis should be given the franchise is a decided surprise. St. Louis is now in the American Association circuit, and if the Ottawa team goes there, it will mean that these two clubs will have to compete for hockey patronage in a city which has not shown much inclination to support professional sports in a large way. Then again, St. Louis is quite a distance from the location of the other cities in the N. H. L., and it takes time and money to cover the mileage, especially when Toronto and Montreal are considered. The Mound City has managed to keep two major-league baseball teams going for some years, and it is possible that a major and minor hockey team may be well enough patronized to warrant their operation; but some of those who have followed professional hockey since its introduction into the United States are inclined to believe that if the Ottawa team starts in St. Louis next winter, it will not remain there very long.

Betty Ellis Beats American Entrant

PORTHCAWL, Wales, May 15 (AP)—Slender Grace Amory, of New York and West Palm Beach, Fla., lone American entrant in the British women's golf championship, today was eliminated in the third round by Betty Ellis, powerfully-built Irish girl, 1 up on the nineteenth hole.

Miss Ellis was able to withstand the blustery conditions better than her lightweight rival from the United States. They battled on even terms for the regulation 18 holes, and then the Irish girl rammed down a six-foot putt on the extra hole for a birdie 3 against Miss Amory's 4.

Appearing in an all green costume, Miss Amory's downfall followed a few hours after her second-round defeat of Vivien Bramwell, Bristol girl, several times winner of the Gloucester championship. Miss Amory won from Miss Bramwell, 3 and 2, closing out the match on the sixteenth green, where each took 3.

Some criticism was voiced during Miss Amory's second-round match because Charles Gordon, a professional she brought along to coach her, accompanied her on the round with Miss Bramwell. It is understood the matter will be brought to the attention of the ladies' golf union.

De Mar Enters A. A. U. Run

NORWICH, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Clarence H. De Mar of Keene, N. H., daddy of American distance men, has filed entry for the National A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship run, to be staged here on May 30 under the joint auspices of the Duwell A. A. and Norwich Elks. His entry together with those of several other well-known athletes was received in yesterday's mail. De Mar, a member of the American Legion himself, is coming here on invitation of the Norwich Post. The entry to date includes the names of De Mar, Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., and Johnny Kelley of North Medford, Mass. De Mar has won the famous Boston Marathon seven times. Pawson was the winner in 1933 and Kelley placed second this year.

Alekhine Has Advantage

BAYREUTH, Ger., May 15 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris held a distinct advantage when play for the world's chess championship was concluded last night. His opponent, E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg, was outwitted by an unusual offensive, which Dr. Alekhine started with a Ruy Lopez. It was the first time either player had resorted to a king's side move since the beginning of the series. After 40 moves Dr. Alekhine was in a commanding position. To date the score is: Alekhine 4, Bogoljubow 1, drawn 10, adjourned 1.

Shields, Stoefen Lott and Van Ryn On U. S. Cup Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—One new selection, though fully expected, and the unexpected retention of another player featured the picking of the Davis Cup team to represent the United States in the first tie of the American zone series, against Canada, to be staged on the grass courts of the Wilmington (Del.) Country Club, beginning May 24.

Lester R. Stoefen, the tall young Los Angeles player, is the newcomer, though his selection has been forecast since last summer. His performance, both indoor and outdoor, indicates a temperament and style of play more closely approaching William T. Tilden 2d than any player of recent years, and his selection will meet with approval everywhere.

John W. Van Ryn, who has not been included in the official squad up to date, is more or less of a surprise, though his recent performances indicate that in the doubles, at least, he may be counted on for a victory. In combination with George M. Lott Jr., also selected, he won the lone victory against Great Britain in the Interzone final last year, and they also won the British title in 1931.

Francis X. Shields, a member of the team two years ago, is now the ranking player of the United States, and is the probable selection with Stoefen for the singles, though the latter has also had experience in doubles with Lott. But the selection of Van Ryn over Sidney B. Wood Jr. seems to indicate that Capt. R. Norris Williams 2d and Holcombe Ward, chairman of the selection committee, will let Stoefen confine his efforts to singles, with Lott and Van Ryn the doubles pair.

Ponsford and McCabe Make Cricket Record

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—A new world's record for a third-wicket partnership in first-class cricket was established today by W. H. Ponsford and Stanley McCabe, members of the Australian test match team, with a score of 389 runs against the Marylebone Cricket Club. The previous best third-wicket partnership was that of Patsy Hendren and John Hearne, the Englishmen, set 11 years ago at 375.

McCabe had reached 192 runs and Ponsford 223 when the former lost his wicket. The best previous total for a partnership was 555 made by Herbert Sutcliffe and Percy Holmes in 1932 on the first wicket.

Endeavour Being Examined

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., May 15 (AP)—Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's challenger for the America's Cup, today returned to the builder's yard for a final examination before starting her scheduled series of racing trials. Her sail-stretching runs were reported highly satisfactory, the challenger showing speed in all winds.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 3, Harvard Grads 0.
Carleton 3, St. Olaf 2.
Indiana 3, Chicago 2.
Monmouth 1, Macomb T. 0.
Syracuse 9, St. Lawrence 3.
Tufts 11, Boston 9.
Upper Iowa 12, Central 8.
Vermont 6, Middlebury 5.

Perkins Heads Qualifiers With Low Score, 138

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Low-scoring honors in the annual sectional trials for the national open golf championship stood today to the credit of Thomas Philip Perkins, former British amateur champion and now professional at the Kirtland Country Club in Cleveland.

British Phil put together a pair of 69's for a 36-hole medal play total of 138 at the Shaker Heights Country Club in Cleveland yesterday, to lead the six qualifiers from that district and the entire country as well.

Two strokes back, with 140's, were Billy Burke, national open champion in 1931, who also qualified in Cleveland, and Clarence Ehresman of Eaglesmere, Penna., who led the field in the Philadelphia district.

All told the sectional trials in 21 districts qualified 105 golfers for the championship to be held at the Merion Cricket Club, Ardmore, Penna., starting June 7. Five others previously had qualified in the Los Angeles district and 36, either because they finished among the low 30s and ties in the last championship or were members of the American Walker Cup team, now abroad, were exempt form the sectional qualifications. That makes a total of 146 of the field of 150 at Merion. The other four await the completion of the Philadelphia district trial where darkness halted the test before all the returns were in.

Although most of the leading stars successfully made the grade, there were some surprising failures. Five former holders of the open title—Fred McLeod, champion in 1908; George Sargent, 1909; Chick Evans, 1916; Cyril Walker, 1924, and Willie Macfarlane, 1925—were eliminated yesterday. McLeod failed at Richmond, Sargent at Atlanta, Evans at Chicago, and Macfarlane and Walker both at New York where the casualties also included George Voigt, former Walker Cup player, and Joe Turnesa. Maurice McCarthy, another former Walker Cup player, was outside the list at Cleveland, and neither Don Moe nor Dr. Oscar F. Willing, likewise ex-Walker Cup members, appeared for the Portland, Ore., trials although both had sent in entries.

On the other side of the picture, successful qualifiers included Paul Runyan, Wiffy Cox, George Von Elm, Tom Creavy, Ed Dudley, Al Espinosa, Bobby Cruickshank, Dick Metz and Henry Picard, all pros, and Walter Emery and Rodney Bliss, intercollegiate champion and runner-up, respectively. Charley Yates, Johnny Florio and Bob Kepler were among the other amateurs who qualified.

The 22 sectional trials, including that in Los Angeles which was held a week ago, qualified 89 professionals and 21 amateurs for the championship.

Lou Criger Passes

TUCSON, Ariz., May 15 (AP)—Louis Criger former major-league baseball catcher, passed away here last night. Criger, at one time an outstanding player with the Boston American League team, was born in Elkhart, Ind., Feb. 6, 1872. He had made his home here the last 10 years.

College Lacrosse Result

Dartmouth 10, Hobart 3.

Sporting Around the Hub

EASTERN proved a sturdy defender of the Women's Golf Association team championship by winning its seventh straight match yesterday, practically clinching the title again, since only three matches remain to be played. Central was figured to be the real obstacle in the path of Eastern, and so it proved yesterday at Charles River, bowing to the champions, 5 to 4, when Kay Townsend of Eastern went to the nineteenth hole to edge Rene Henderson. Other matches among the first teams saw Midland beat Middlesex at Wellesley, 7—2, and Southern beat Northern, 6—3, at Salem.

The captain of the Boston University track team for next season will be Herman Nickerson Jr. of Arlington, a junior in the College of Business Administration. Nickerson competed for both the varsity lacrosse and track teams this spring. In the winter he played on the varsity hockey team.

Two of Tech's jayvee oarsmen have resigned from crew activities because of the pressure of examinations, Bob Roulston and Dick Whitmore. Roulston has been rowing No. 2 of late and Whitmore has been No. 6 all season.

Doping the Harvard and Yale track meet this year is especially speculative, with several of the performers surprising both themselves and the coaches all spring. According to scores against Princeton, both the Crimson and Blue rate quite evenly.

The Red Sox stock leaped up a few points yesterday when Bob Grove flashed some of his old time form at Fenway Park against the White Sox. Grove relieved Henry Johnson in the box in the third inning and held the Chicago batters to three hits during the remainder of the game. He has speed and control, although he did not "bear down" to any extent. If the tall left-hander is available as a starting pitcher within a day or two—and he should be—the Red Sox will be 25 per cent stronger. Had he been ready at the opening of the season, much of that batting power would not have been wasted.

When the baseball writers were picking their favorites before the season was under way, most of them predicted that the Red Sox would be right up there in the American League pennant scramble, and they based their guesses mostly on one thing—the addition of Grove to the local roster. Of course his status is still somewhat of a question—at least whether or not he can work a full game—but yesterday he looked immense.

The Monitor baseball team, wearing their classy new uniforms, defeated the Boston News Bureau nine last evening at Fens Stadium by the one-sided score of 18 to 2. It was the opening game in the Boston Business League, one of the amateur circuits sanctioned by the Boston Park Department of Baseball Leagues. The next league contest is scheduled for Monday evening at the Fens against New England Power.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	18	8	.692
Pittsburgh	15	7	.682
St. Louis	15	9	.625
New York	14	11	.538
Boston	12	11	.522
Brooklyn	8	15	.348
Philadelphia	7	15	.318
Cincinnati	5	18	.217

Result May 14

Chicago 3, New York 2 (10 innings).
All other games postponed.

College Tennis Result

Minnesota 5, Iowa 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	19	5	.792
Toronto	14	9	.609
Newark	17	11	.607
Montreal	13	11	.542
Albany	9	12	.429
Syracuse	8	13	.381
Buffalo	8	16	.333
Baltimore	7	18	.280

Results May 14

Newark 8, Rochester 7.
Montreal 6, Baltimore 2.
Toronto 2, Syracuse 1.
Albany 9, Buffalo 3.

New League Recognized

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15 (AP)—Walter E. Hapgood, general manager of the Northeastern Baseball League, arrived in Springfield last night with a telegram from Judge W. G. Bramham, who advised that the Northeastern League has been sanctioned by the National Association of Minor Leagues. Bramham is president of the National Association. The Northeastern, due to start its season in three cities Wednesday, is listed as an "A" circuit along with the Southern, Texas, New York-Penn and Western Leagues, according to the wire from Bramham.

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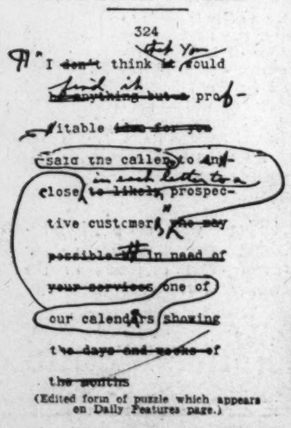
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1617
By G. J. Nietvelt

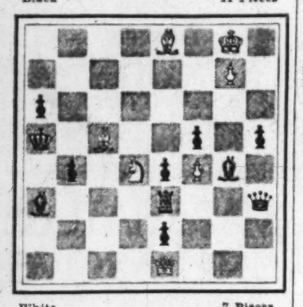
Black 10 Pieces

White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Swiat Szachowy, 1930)

Problem No. 1618
By A. Kraemer

Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Denken und Raten, 1930-31. A fair try with an obscure defense leads to a thoroughly pleasing solution!)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1615. Q-K8

No. 1616. 1. B-Kt6 Q-R7
2. P-Q6
1. —— Q-R3
2. B-R3!
1. —— P-B7
2. B-Kt2ch

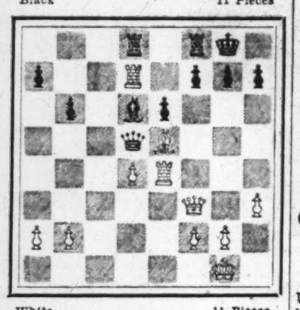
End-Game No. 199. White wins: 1 RxBch, RxR; 2 B-R4, K-B2; 3 BxR, KxB; 4 R-B1ch, R-Q2; 5 P-B6ch, K-K; 6 B-Kt6ch, K-Q; 7 P-B7, KxR; 8 P-B8(Q), R-Q8; 9 QxKtP, P-B6; 10 B-Q3, Resigns.

End-Games

This is the conclusion to a simultaneous game won by Nimowitsch against Nielsen at Copenhagen during 1930. Black resigns a hopeless position in two moves!

End-Game No. 200

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

The sixth game of the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match is by far the most interesting to reach this side of the Atlantic. Almost for the first time in the match Alekhine really attacks. Not content with picking flaws in Bogoljubow's extreme efforts to bring about favorable complications, Alekhine sacrifices a Kt, then a B, and finally a R to win his opponent's Q. Some moves later he is able to win two pawns on the Q side. At just the right moment Bogoljubow gives up a B to get rid of threatening passed pawns, and thereafter is able to win the game and the match. This game is a great contest and is indeed worthy of a match for the championship of the world.

Sixth Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 B-Q4	B-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	33 P-B4	KR-K
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	34 B-K3	P-B4
4 P-K3	P-K3	35 P-R3	Kt-B4
5 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	36 RxR	RxR
6 QKt-Q2	B-K2	37 QxP	Kt-K5
7 Castles	Castles	38 P-KKt4	R-Q6
8 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	39 K-Kt2	B-Q2
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	40 P-Kt5	R-Q3
10 Q-K2	P-QR4	41 QxP	B-K
11 P-QR4	B-Kt5	42 P-R4	R-Q6
12 P-K4	PxKP	43 Q-Kt6	R-Q3
13 KtxP	KtxKt	44 Q-B7	K-B
14 BxKt	Q-K2	45 Q-B8	R-Q6
15 QR-Q	KR-Q	46 B-Kt6	RxP
16 B-B2	QR-B	47 P-QR5	R-Kt7ch
17 R-Q3	Kt-B	48 K-B3	Kt-Q3
18 Kt-K5	P-QB4	49 Q-R8	KtxP
19 PxP	BxBP	50 P-Kt6	R-Kt6ch
20 R-Kt3	P-B3	51 K-K2	R-Kt7ch
21 K-Kt4	K-R	52 K-Q3	KtxB
22 KtxP	PxKt	53 PxKt	RxP
23 Q-Kt4	Kt-Q2	54 P-Kt7ch	KxP
24 BxRP	QxB	55 QxB	BxP
25 R-R3	R-K	56 Q-Q7ch	K-Kt3
26 RxQch	KxR	57 K-B4	B-B3
27 Q-R4ch	K-Kt3	58 K-B5	R-Kt
28 R-Q	QR-Q	59 QxP	R-Q
29 R-Q3	R-KR	60 K-B6	R-KR
30 Q-Kt3ch	K-B2	Drawn	
31 Q-B7	B-QB		

The seventh game was a colorless routine draw, neither player caring to risk complications after the hectic sixth game, the strain of which was still felt.

Seventh Game
Queen's Gambit Accepted

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 P-QR3	KtxB
2 P-QB4	PxP	12 QxKt	B-Kt2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 Kt-B3	Kt-Q4
4 P-K3	P-B4	14 Kt-K2	Kt-B3
5 BxP	P-K3	15 Kt-B3	Kt-Q4
6 Castles	P-QR3	16 Kt-K2	Kt-B3
7 Q-K2	Kt-B3	17 Kt-B3	
8 R-Q	P-QKt4	Drawn by repetition of moves	
9 B-Kt3	P-QR4		
10 B-B2	Kt-QK1 5		

Here is one of the shortest games in the current Massachusetts State championship. The winner of this game is leading the tournament.

Queen's Pawn Game

Weidner White	Daly Black	Weidner White	Daly Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	11 Q-B3	Q-Kt2
2 Kt-Q2	P-KB4	12 B-B6	Q-R3ch
3 P-K4	PxP	13 K-Kt	R-KKt
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	14 KR-K	B-Q3
5 B-Q3	P-Q4?	15 Kt-Kt5	R-B
6 KtxKt	QxKt	16 KtxKP	RxB
7 Kt-R3	Kt-B3	17 QxR	Q-R4
8 B-KKt5	QxQP	White announces mate in three (a)	
9 Q-R5ch	K-Q2		
10 CastlesQR	P-KKt3		

(a) 18 Kt-B8ch, BxKt; 19 Q-K6ch, K-Q; 20 Q-K8 mate.

Nimzowitsch took part in a tournament played at Stockholm in March. He had to be content with second place, a half-point behind Lundin and a half-point ahead of Stoltz, whom he defeated in the game below:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Nimzowitsch White	Stoltz Black	Nimzowitsch White	Stoltz Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	17 K-Kt2	B-Q5
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 KtxKBP!	KtxB
3 P-Q4	P-QB4	19 KtxR	Kt-Kt6
4 BPxP	KPxP	20 QR-Q	P-KKt3
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	21 Kt-B7	KxKt
6 P-KKt3	P-B3	22 BxPch	K-B
7 B-Kt2	B-QK1 5	23 BxKt	BxKtP
8 Castles	KKt-Kt2	24 R-Q3	BxP
9 P-K4	PxP	25 R-B3ch	K-Kt2
10 KtxP	B-KB4	26 R-Rb	B-B4
11 Kt-K5	QxP	27 R-B7ch	K-R3
12 QxQ	KtxQ	28 R-R5	B-Kt3
13 P-QR3	BxKt	29 R-R4	Kt-B4
14 BxB	B-B4	30 B-K6	Kt-Q5
15 BxKtP	R-QKt	31 B-Q7	Resigns(a)
16 B-R6	Kt-K1ch		

(a) White has no immediate win, but the exchange should prove sufficient. The opening might be called the Swedish variation of the Tarrasch Defense to the Queen's Gambit Declined, for it was often adopted by the Swedish team in the Folkestone tournament. White's eleventh move is a novelty.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	890kc-WBZ-A-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Music Box Revue.	Baseball game.....	CBS dance music.
5:15	Monitor Views News.	NBC speaker	Yankee Singers....	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady....	The Tattered Man	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes....	Bob White.....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	NBC dance music....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music....	Reports; music....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Reports; soloist...	Merry-Go-Round,	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program....	vocal program.....	CBS dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Book review.....	Morton Downey...	Reports; news.....
7:15	"Schools for Munici-	Gene and Glenn...	Just Plain Bill....	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:30	pal Officials," speak-	Comedy; soloists..	Sea story.....	chestra; soloist...
7:45	ers; Dunbar Quartet.	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	James Roosevelt....
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	The Troopers	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	mystery story.....	chestra; soloist...	Voice of Experience	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Lois Bennett; Conrad	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians; forty
8:45	Thibault; orchestra..	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	pieces .....
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Maury Paul; orch..	Local dance music.
9:15	with Edgar Guest...	his orchestra.....	Ruth Etting; orch.	Organ recital.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Minneapolis Sym-	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch...	phony Orchestra..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Ray Perkins; Horton	Romberg's	"My Casa Loma Orch.;	Dance music and
10:15	Smith; soloist; orch.	Maryland, Gladys	Sloopnagle-Budd .	hill billy group ..
10:30	American Friends of	Swarthout, John	Yankee Yarns.....	"Conflict," sketch.
10:45	Hebrew University...	Barclay; orches...	Reports; music....	Harlem Serenade;
11:00	Reports; vocal trio....	Forecasts; talks...	Yankee News Serv-	Negro program...
11:15	Local dance music. ...	News; dance music	ice; dance music.	Sign off .....
11:30	News; Brito and his	"Electric Rate and	CBS dance music..	
11:45	dance orchestra.....	Power Survey"...	CBS dance music..	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WBZ, "Some Thoughts on the Railroads' Future," Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Railroads.
11:45 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, Louella Parsons interviews Marion Davies.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; Land Grant Colleges program.
2:00 WAAB, Concert Miniatures: concert orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; soloists; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, "The Republican Program," Clarence A. Barnes, convention delegate.
2:30 WBZ, (WAAB, 3), Cotton carnival program from Memphis, Tennessee.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, "The Important Home Mortgage Operations of the Roosevelt Administration," John H. Fahey, chairman, Home Loan Bank.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, College and Home Institute; Wellesley College presentation.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall; soloists; piano duo; chorus; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, "Railroads and Aviation as a Modern Transportation Picture," Laurence Whittemore, vice-president of Boston & Maine Railroad.
9:00 WBZ, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; players; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, The Hour of Smiles, with Fred Allen, players, soloists and orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martino, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Dramatized Michael Arlen story, with Roland Young.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; Ed Sullivan; Frances Williams.
10:00 WAAB, Columbia Dramatic Guild: "The Diamond as Big as the Ritz."
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americans," Edward L. Tomlinson, lecturer.
10:30 WAAB, Albert Spalding, violinist; Joan Field, Spalding protégé; Conrad Thibault, baritone; male quartet; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

Tonight at the Pops

Hungarian March, "Rakocsy" ..... Berlioz
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
"March of the Little Lead Soldiers" ..... Pierné
"Pagliacci," Fantasia.....Leoncavallo
"Dance Macabre".....Saint-Saëns
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes".....Arranged by Pochon
"William Tell," Overture.....Rossini
"El Amor Brujo" ("Love, the Sorcerer").....de Falla
Hans Wiener and his Dance Group

Colombia's Laboratory To Assay Its Minerals

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 15 (By U. P.)—The Ministry of Industries has opened a new laboratory of mines and petroleum for public service. The laboratory was installed under the direction of the American technician, Mr. Philip Merrit.

It is believed that the new laboratory will benefit the native mining and petroleum industries to a great extent since it will do away with the necessity of sending all samples of gold or crude petroleum to the exterior for analysis. In case the Government is offered a bid for the exploitation of a mine or petroleum field, the laboratory will pass on the bid after consideration of the scientific and commercial value of the submitted samples.

U. S. Planes Land in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 15 (AP)—Completing a 1500-mile flight over the Caribbean, 22 military planes under command of Lieut.-Col. Ross E. Rowell landed here May 13 after taking part in naval maneuvers.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE SHINING HOUR" (Plymouth). Conrad Nagel and Violet Heming in Keith Winter's play. 8:30.

"THE GREEN BAY TREE" (Hollis). Morton Shairp's much discussed play. Reviewed today. 8:30.

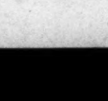
Movies

UPTOWN — "Midnight," with Sidney Fox and O. P. Heggie. A district attorney believes in enforcing the law — even when it applies to his own family. Also Irene Dunne in "This Man Is Mine." 1:14, 4:17, 7:10, 10:13.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"All Men Are Enemies," a screen version of Richard Aldington's novel. Cast headed by Heled Twelvetrees. Also Bebe Daniels in another hospital story, "Registered Nurse." Fenway at 1, 3:38, 6:10, 8:48. Paramount at 0:29 a. m., 2:27, 5:06, 8:46, 8:33.

METROPOLITAN—"Thirty Day Princess," from the novel by Clarence Budington Kelland, with Cary Grant and Sylvia Sidney. On the stage John Murray Anderson's "Up Pops the King"—in 15 scenes. Also Singer's Midgets. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:45, 10:20.

FINE ARTS—Elizabeth Bergner in "Melo." Return visit of "Three Little Pigs." 1:15, 3:15, 5:30, 7:35, 9:30.



STATE — "The China Shop," new Walt Disney Silly Symphony in technicolor. Also Clark Gable in "Manhattan Melodrama," with Myrna Loy and William Powell. 12:15, 2:35, 5, 7:20, 9:45.

BOSTON — Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard, who played together in "Cavalcade," in a screen version of A. A. Milne's "The Dover Road," with the new title, "Where Sinners Meet." Also Walter Huston as a cavalryman, in "Keep 'Em Rolling." 10 a. m., 12:32, 3:04, 5:36, 8:08.

KEITH'S—John Barrymore in a screen version of the popular stage comedy "20th Century," in which a producer has his troubles with a temperamental star. 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—H. B. Warner in "Sorrell and Son." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Krazy Kat cartoon; Pori-O-Call scenic; Walter Catlett comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL — Open house concert by Josephine Baldwin Bates, violinist; Frank Wells Ramseyer, pianist, and Luigi Ciamarelli, 'cellist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops concs t. 8:30.

TOMORROW

"WIZARD OF DINING TABLE"—George Rector, New York restauranteur, will be guest speaker at Rotary Club luncheon in Hotel Statler, 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Christian Symbolism" by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Panel discussion of "Better Moving Pictures." Several speakers will defend the "block booking" plan — others will oppose it. 6:30.

BEACON HILL GARDEN CLUB — Gardens are opened at 130 Mt. Vernon Street, 71 River Street, 112 Charles Street, 81 Pinckney Street, 52 Pinckney Street, 23 West Cedar Street, 34 Chestnut Street, 8 Walnut Street.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy and showery weather tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate variable to northeasterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably with showers in the south portion; cooler in the west and north portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably showers in the south portion; cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly north and northeasterly and overcast weather with showers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	75	New Orleans.	72	82
Bermuda	70	74	New York ...	60	72
Chicago	49	64	Norfolk	72	86
Denver	44	62	Philadelphia.	64	78
Helena	50	80	St. Louis	54	62
Jacksonville..	76	94	St. Paul	46	64
Kansas City..	52	64	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles..	58	80	Washington..	68	84
Miami	78	80			

A—9 a. m. May 15.
B—Maximum May 14.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:30 p. m., Wednesday 1:36 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:27 p. m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WOMEN—Easy spare-time money for you; show your friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience, no investment needed; 15-day containment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept 1006, Binghamton, N. Y.

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United States and Canada

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5343, New York City.

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WANTED—Cook, general houseworker; efficient; recommended; 30 years; salary $60. 480 Mayhew Court, So. Orange, N. J. S. O. 2-7911.

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ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia — Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 0697.

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FOR RENT—Fine house in perfect condition, good location, ample grounds, reasonable rent. Jam 9796, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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47 MADISON STREET, SOMERVILLE, MASS. —5 rooms in single house (owner reserve 2 rooms in second floor)' vacant June 1st; references; no children. DAISY M. BARTLETT.

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28 years in Flatbush

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GARDEN OF CANADA, 30 Miles from Niagara Falls—Vale of Avoca Rest Home in Fruit Belt; guests may enjoy quiet study, lovely country and scenery. MRS. R. N. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont., Can.

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N. Y. C., 268 West 90th (Cor. Broadway). 10-N—Light, airy, immaculate double, private bath; river view; reasonable. Schuyler 4-9305.

N. Y. C., 310 West 95th (Near Drive)—Comfortable, cool, quiet, clean; homelike surroundings; convenience; 81. Riverside 9-3033, Apt. 64.

N. Y. C., 523 West End Ave.—Unfurnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchen privileges, also furnished room, bath; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

NEW YORK CITY—Very attractive, comfortable, light, square room, large closet; privacy. 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112.

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YORKSHIRE

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H. H. GREEN
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Accessories, Tyres, Petrol, Oil, etc.
Radio Sets and Supplies

SEE NEXT PAGE

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

Everything for Men's Wear Will Be Found
AT
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Who Have the Latest Styles in
SUITS TIES
OVERCOATS GLOVES
SHOES SHIRTS, etc.
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COLES of Sheffield
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SHEFFIELD 1.
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No matter what you require, you will find just what you want at Walsh's, the Store of Sterling Values.
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the Coal that is different, yet always the same
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See Our Special Summer Cooked Meats Display.
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SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

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2 Minutes from King's Theatre

SCOTLAND

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(Continued)

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only the best
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Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
Also at
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All Scotland knows it's
BONESS for Value
BONESS Ltd.
Argyle, Glassford and Virginia Streets
GLASGOW
We stock
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A Famous Section of a Famous Store
TRERON'S CHINA and CRYSTAL SALONS
Brimful of suggestions at all prices for Wedding Gifts, or for use in your own home.
TRERON LTD.
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Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
EXAMPLE
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Double Size 29/6 Single Size 22/6
BEDSPREADS to match:
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And for quality and finish there's nothing better than an ARDEN FOREST BAG
Supplied by
JAMES R. ANDERSON
14 and 44 ARGYLE ARCADE, GLASGOW

ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
62 BUCHANAN STREET GLASGOW

Oak Canteen for Six Persons, price £6
For Twelve Persons, price £15

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Sheet Music—Records
Gramophone records of hymns sung at Christian Science Services always in stock.
J. D. Cuthbertson & Co.
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Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags, Umbrellas.
REID & TODD
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WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
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Tel. Bridgeton 2616

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(Phyllis Earle Diplomas)
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Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

DAVID YOUNGER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
194 NORTH STREET (Charing Cross)
Tel. Douglas 160
Orders delivered in City and Suburbs
CARR'S Table Water Biscuits

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Tie Knot

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU still think of Turks as going about in baggy trousers and a fez? Well, this little gadget (U. S. Patent No. 1955651) for modern men's attire was invented by Tullio Parri, a Turk, who lives in a town with the picturesque name of Zonguldak. It is a cravat-holder, covered with the same material as the tie, which springs into place at the neckline, and looks like an ordinary knot. A neat and speedy way to have an unwrinkled tie that will stay in place indefinitely!

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

324

I don't think it would be anything but a profitable idea for you said the caller to enclose to likely prospective customers who may possible be in need of your services one of our calenders showing the days and weeks of the months

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

In Lighter Vein

To Suit

A well-known musician was staying in the village, and one evening, while taking a walk, fell in with some rustics coming away from choir practice. He asked one of them what music they had been practicing.

"Handel," he was told.

"But I should have thought you'd find Handel rather difficult," the musician remarked.

"No, not very, sir," one of the villagers replied. "You see, we alters him!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Perfect Guest

Moshie was at a dinner party. He was very shy and could not summon up courage to converse with his charming hostess because he was afraid he might say something stupid. He ate little, and kept trying to think of something gallant to say. At last he saw his chance.

"What a small appetite you have," his hostess remarked, smiling.

"To sit next to you," he said, mincingly, "would cause any man to lose his appetite." — *B'nai B'rith Magazine.*

So It Is!

The Sophomore: "I have finished my essay on the subject of 'Chronology.'"

The Professor: "Well, it's about time."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Bath Mats

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I HAVE had no difficulty in selling attractive bath mats. Cut a paper pattern for the size and shape desired. For the top and bottom use unbleached muslin. Pad with three layers of outing flannel. Stitch diagonally across the pad every 1½ inches to hold in place. Bind the edge in a fast color material. With attractive design appliqued they are ready sellers. Janice I. M.

Unusual Snapshots From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

1 Canal in Venice
Nowato, Eats Banana
"Who Says I Can't Laugh?"
A Corner of Australia
One Dog-Power Swing
Tryst at Glacier Point, Yosemite

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right, Beginning at the Top): A. E. Rutenbeck, Milwaukee; Mrs. Mary F. Boyd, Quito, Ecuador; Stickton Veazey, Hollywood, Calif.; Miss Dorothy F. Cary, Boston; Ernest L. Vickerstaff, Birmingham, Eng.; Mrs. Ina May Gernaudt, Berkeley, Calif.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"CANAL IN VENICE" is the outstanding picture in today's group. The composition is excellent. The detail (somewhat lost in the reproduction), the position of the gondola, the height from which the picture was taken, all combine to form a pleasing picture. An enlargment would further emphasize the beautiful detail.

The expression alone in "Who Says I Can't Laugh?" would warrant the taking of this picture. Also, specially commendable is the detail in the animal's fur. This is lost in the reproduction. The spacing, while cramped in the cut, was correct in the original.

"Tryst at Glacier Point" is a pleasing example of the pictures that may be obtained at parks and game preserves. While the figures do merge somewhat into the background, this seems sometimes unavoidable because of the difficulty in posing or in selection of time or position. The exposure was sufficient to bring out all the detail, and the action is specially commendable.

There are two complete pictures in "A Corner of Australia": the kookaburras in the trees and the kangaroo. Cutting off the animal's legs detracts from the picture. The trunk of the tree and the kangaroo going out of the picture weaken it. There is no central point of interest. Aside from the technical objections, the picture is of extraordinary interest to those who have never been to Australia.

"Now to Eat a Banana" would be a more pleasing picture if the light had not been so high. All top light produces strong contrasts with an accompanying lack of detail.

"One Dog-Power Swing" was made when the light was too much overhead. The pattern of the fence detracts from the clever picture. The action and the lack of camera consciousness are the strong features of the picture. Too high light always casts deep shadows devoid of detail.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: How strange is man! He wouldn't steal a dime of your money, but brazenly robs you of a dollar's worth of time.

New Yorker: The Senate wants to fix it this way for next year: When you pay your income tax you add 10 per cent to the bill for tips to veterans and officeholders.

Des Moines Register: Cars today are built so close to the ground one can make out quite a bit of the passing scenery under the billboards.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF YOU pursue good with labor, the labor passes away but the good remains; if you pursue evil with pleasure, the pleasure passes away and the evil remains.—CICERO.

The Children's Corner

The Grasshopper Explains Daylight Saving to the Ant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING had come to the neighborhood in which was the ant's house where the grasshopper lived with the ant in winter. They had had a very pleasant winter. As the ant said to the grasshopper (and the grasshopper said she felt the same way) she was almost sorry winter was over. But, as the ant said to the grasshopper, if winter lasted much longer they would eat up all they had to eat, and then it wouldn't be so jolly. And, as the grasshopper said to the ant, if winter lasted much longer a grasshopper would get all out of practice for hopping about in the grass because there wasn't enough room in a house to practice hopping. So they agreed it was just as well spring had come.

And then, too, as the grasshopper said to the ant, there was the singing. If a grasshopper sang in a house as loud and cheerful a song as she sang out of doors, it would be too loud and cheerful for the others who lived in the house, and might even lift the roof off. So it was just as well that before long a grasshopper would be able to get out in the grass and sing as loud and cheerful a song as she could.

All the same they were both rather sorry the winter was over and that the time had come for the grasshopper to leave, though of course she would drop in from time to time. But the ant would be so busy getting ready for next winter, and the grasshopper so busy hopping and singing that there would hardly be time to sit down and have a good talk.

It was such a warm day for spring that they had left the door open and were sitting just inside and looking contentedly out. They could see a good deal because the ant's house wasn't very far from the road, although of course it was such a small house nobody on the road saw it. But it was a very good house for all that.

"What puzzles me like anything, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, "is the recent behavior of the sun. It must have stopped and then gone

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"I am looking at the sun, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper.

on again about an hour afterward sometime last week. Look at the sun. And look at the children going home from school."

"I am looking at the sun, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "And I have seen the children going home from school. Why are you puzzled like anything?"

"Last week, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, "the children were going home from school at about half past four and this week they are going home from their school when the sun says half past three. But only just now one of the children called out that it was half past four."

"Oh, I see now what puzzles you, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "But I can explain all about that. You see I hear about a great many things when I am hopping about. It's what the human beings call saving the daylight, though I am sure I do not know just why they want to save it. But the way they do is to all agree at the same time to get up one hour earlier and do everything all day one hour earlier and go to bed one hour earlier. So, you see, the children all go to school one hour earlier and go home from school one hour earlier."

"So it really was half past three and not half past four when the children were going home from school, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant.

"It was for us, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "But not for the children because they had all got up an hour earlier in the morning."

"How you have relieved my mind, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "If I thought the sun stopped every now and then, I just would not know how to tell the time."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XVI

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

AS IN France, Germany, and Italy, many surnames from coins have found their way into English and American directories. Thus in the records of London, Eng., in the fourteenth century, are such surnames as *Trentemars*, William *Halpund*, Robert *Halpenny*, Barth. *Deumars*. These "money names" may be compared with others in the Hundred Rolls, including Fulco *Twelpence*.

In the fourteenth century John *Twentemark* was rector of Risingham in Norfolk. Among the earliest examples is Piers *Penniless*, while in 1300 appeared the assertive name of Thomas *Thousandpound*. Other names of this class are *Fivepeni*, *Sixpenni*, *Shilling*, *Farthing*, *Threeschilling*, and *Ducat*. The well-known author and biographer of Disraeli made the name *Moneypenny* famous, but it appeared first in English records as early as 1273 as *Manipeni*.

One or two of these are not money terms in origin. *Shilling* is from the Anglo-Saxon name *Scilling*. But *Penny* is undoubtedly a nickname, like its German counterparts *Pfennig* and *Weisspfennig*. Nearly all the others have also originated from the lively imagination of the wits of the early centuries.

Besant, the name of a coin from Byzantium, gave its name to the Victorian novelist, Walter *Besant*. The names *Pound* and *Guinea* are not money names, and are local in origin.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Vacation Rest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

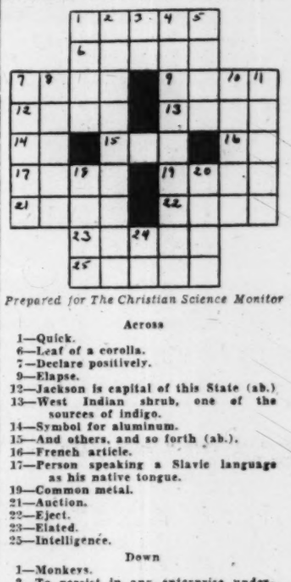
MR. B——, whose business takes him away from home much of the time, devoted his vacation last year to giving his mother a "vacation rest."

Every day he stayed with her, preparing her meals, and even washing the dishes. He would not allow her to do any work, and assured her he was having a gay time playing maid and seeing her rest.

He looked around and found she needed dishes, so he bought her a new set, the kind she had always wanted. He also discovered that the mattress on her bed was in poor condition, so he bought her a new one. Everything he felt she needed, he got for her. He devoted all his time to her comfort, and all his vacation money to her needs.

What mother would not be proud of such a son? How many mothers could be made happy by such a vacation rest!

Junior Cross-Word No. 180



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Quick.
6—Leaf of a corolla.
7—Declare positively.
9—Elapse.
12—Jackson is capital of this State (ab.)
13—West Indian shrub, one of the sources of indigo.
14—Symbol for aluminum.
15—And others, and so forth (ab.).
16—French article.
17—Person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue.
19—Common metal.
21—Auction.
22—Eject.
23—Elated.
25—Intelligence.

Down

1—Monkeys.
2—To persist in any enterprise undertaken.
3—Near.
4—Large.
5—Dash.
7—Accumulate.
8—Somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence.
10—Storage pits.
11—Slope.
18—European mountain system.
20—Crude.
24—Upon.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Book of Jasher

IN HEBREW, *Jasher* (or, more correctly, *yashar*) means "upright"; and the "book of Jasher" is supposed to have been a collection of records, mostly in poetry, concerning the exploits of the just and "upright" men in the early history of Israel.

"The Book of the Upright" is of course no longer extant, but we possess two quotations from it which are set down in the Old Testament, and both are in poetry. The first of these, found in Josh. 10:12f., tells of Joshua's victory over the Amorites, when the sun stood still upon Gibeon till the battle was over. Then in II Samuel 1:19-27, is found a larger fragment, the beautiful lament of David over Saul and Jonathan his son, which is described as the "Song of the Bow" (1:18 Revised Version).

From these brief quotations we can gain some idea of the contents of this early Hebrew Song Book.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Loser's Alibi*

By CARMACK

"Here's a trick that you ought to know about," I said to Tiddlywinks today as I picked up a short stick and carried it to the Boss—
"Now get ready to run," I said to him as the Boss took the stick—
A moment later it was flying through the air and we were streaking after it—
Would you believe it—Tiddlywinks found it right off the bat!
"Beginners luck", I said to him as we ambled back to the Boss.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Experiments—and Results

IT MAY be that the United States will be forced to continue the effort to restrict production by governmental action, particularly in agriculture. The desperation of farmers faced with mounting surpluses may demand from a farmer-conscious Administration new experiments as fast as the old ones fail. But if we are to have these laboratory tests, it is imperative that their results be fully and accurately understood.

When the Bankhead Act was passed its advocates declared that it was demanded by 90 per cent of the cotton planters whose opinions the Department of Agriculture had been able to obtain. There is unquestionably a general opinion in the South that last year's plowing-under program helped the cotton farmers. Yet it is hardly conceivable that either this opinion or the demand for the Bankhead Act could have survived an adequate understanding of what was actually accomplished for cotton by the domestic allotment plan.

Four things have happened to cotton. Some were plainly results of crop curtailment; others were at least influenced by collateral causes. First was a slight increase in cotton produced as compared with the 1932 crop. This gain in production despite the curtailment of acreage was due to intensive use of fertilizers and good growing conditions. The advocates of restriction believe that the Bankhead Act, by limiting bales rather than acres, has plugged this loophole, but that can be proved only by actual test.

Second, large numbers of tenant farmers were thrown off the land. Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, who was employed by the AAA to make a study of the curtailment program reports that "the acreage reduction program created a motive for reducing the number of tenants on farms." There is every probability that under the Bankhead bill thousands more will be thrown out of work, for much less labor will be required to harvest its maximum of 10,000,000 bales than has been needed to handle the normal crop of about 14,000,000 bales.

Third, there has been in the world (including America) a far greater use of foreign than of American cotton. From the first of August to the first of April (the first eight months of the current consuming season) the increase in the world's use of foreign-grown cotton was twelve times as great as the increase in the buying of American cotton. How much of this retreat of American cotton in the world market was due to the domestic allotment plan is not clear. It does seem reasonable, however, to expect that curtailment of their crop will not help American planters to meet the competition of other cotton-growing countries where acreage is being steadily increased. There is danger that plowing under may overlook some things—such as the foreign market.

Lastly, there has been a definite improvement in American cotton prices. On the first of May middling spot cotton was 10.40 cents a pound on the Dallas market as compared with 7.75 a year ago. This gain in price undoubtedly has helped the farmer and it is the one big thing that has influenced the demand for the Bankhead Act. But has this benefit come from crop restriction? There is good reason to believe that it has not. The Texas Weekly points out that there has been almost no change in cotton prices on the Liverpool market and that most of the change in American prices has come from devaluation of the dollar. If the dollar remains steady for the next year, we shall have a more accurate test of price-raising by curtailment.

Does all this mean that the AAA crop-restriction program has failed? Certainly it means that the plowing under of cotton was far more of a failure than was recognized by the planters who demanded the Bankhead Act. Surely it should give pause to over-eager experimenters. Probably the Government will be compelled, as a matter of justice as well as political expediency, to try to help the farmer shut off surpluses until ways are found for distributing them. But if we are to have experiments we must have careful reading of the results. The farmer himself will be better off if he is willing to look those results in the face and recognize that government is not too well cast in the rôle of nature.

Wagons and Stars

A GOLDEN sentence was spoken to a small company by the editor of a long-established and valued publication when he said, "We are not trying to publish a magazine that shall please the greatest possible number of readers; but to find the greatest possible number of readers who want the kind of magazine we propose to publish."

Which, we submit, is getting things in their proper order. Here, surely, is a reason why the journal in question has survived in strength, decade after decade, when scores of contemporaries have passed to the limbo of lost hopes. It does much to explain the fact that one sees it today on numerous library tables as part of the regular literary equipment of high-grade American homes.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is not much quoted when business executives meet. But that may not be so much his loss as that of the merchant princes. A famous legend of that philosopher might well adorn many an office wall.

"Hitch your wagon to a star" is not merely an ideal for poets and idealists, but entirely practical counsel for a disturbed and highly competitive business world. How many a commercial wagon has mired in the ditch simply because no star has been pulling it! No quality standard as opposed to a merely quantative one has sustained the promoters of the enterprise.

Only the other day, a citizen of a large New England community was complaining that he knew of no single public place in his city where one could buy a really good meal. Yet there were restaurants with electric signs and menu-pasted windows all along the main street. Each one started hopefully enough, but quality was allowed to fall in some way, and so it lapsed into mediocrity or ceased to operate.

More and more one pins faith on the merchant who is always challenging his organization with some such slogan as, "Not how much, but how good." He may be selling garden rakes, or cotton cloth, or sandwiches at a wayside stand. But he sells quality first. If he sets his standard high enough, and keeps it long enough, he will win.

Stars are imperious things. They insist on doing all the pulling, or none. They never allow the wagons to pull them. But when one's car is really yoked up, the connection proves wholly dynamic:

> The world is a vapor,
> And only the vision is real;
> Yea, nothing holds against hell,
> But the winged ideal.

A Long Way to New Charters

CITY charters in the United States change slowly. The lag between social, political and economic changes and charter changes is so great that in many cities charters are substantially outmoded, and in some cities almost unworkable. In some, efforts to improve charters piecemeal have resulted in a confused and ineffective patchwork.

It long has been recognized that nothing short of a complete overhauling of New York City's old charter would give the city a framework for efficient and economical government. Politics has long blocked a new charter. Tammany has fought the move year after year, but with the election of a Fusion administration the demand for a modern charter became too great to resist. A bill was introduced in the Legislature creating a commission to write one. Tammany obstructionists fought it all through the long session. In the closing hours, amid unprecedented confusion, the bill for a commission finally was adopted, but not until Tammany played its last card resulting in the addition of Frank J. Prial, lifelong Tammany man and defeated independent candidate for comptroller last fall, to the commission. Mr. Prial had bitterly fought New York's economy program. His selection makes the political complexion of the commission fourteen Tammany Democrats and thirteen Fusion Republicans, with former Governor Alfred E. Smith as an independent factor and chairman.

Mayor LaGuardia was compelled to accept that bill or none at all. He accepted it, but if an unsatisfactory charter is proposed will fight its adoption when it comes up for a referendum.

All American cities will watch with interest the efforts to write a modern charter for New York. At best only part of the job can be done this year, for the Legislature failed to concur in the constitutional amendment proposed to abolish the county offices within the city. Five county governments are piled on top of its municipal government. While the failure of this amendment blocks one of the most vital necessities of charter reform, it is still possible to get half a loaf in a new charter up to date in other respects.

Mr. Smith never had a better opportunity to use his gifts of statesmanship, clear thinking and conciliation than in the work of the Charter Commission. Furthermore, great strength is added to the commission, as well as thorough knowledge of the city's needs, by Judge Samuel Seabury's membership on it. A good job on the new charter would be suggestive and encouraging to all American cities.

Wanted: An End to Fiascoes

SPRING election in a typical United States municipality saw the political "machine" hunting up the larger families with four and five votes. One member of each such household was offered $3 to $5 to work for the machine at the polls in the expectation that all the family votes would go the "right way." By such and worse skullduggery much of the country is governed.

In protest a unique type of organization rises now and then in the larger cities. The better government movement is designed to cut a road through the swamp of corrupt politics which the independent citizen and the worthy candidate can travel with safety and success. It purposes to fight bad politics with good politics. It aims to enlist the stable elements and place the local government in their control.

Victories testify that such high purposes can win. But the victories are not common enough. The task is an exceedingly difficult one. At times something is missing in a reform organization itself. Experience evidences that these enterprises must have more than merely hopes and ideals. They need to have political sagacity.

It is not enough to see what should be done. There must also be ability for the doing of it. The machine politician is no amateur, as often his adversary is. Through years of coming up from the bottom, the "boss" has acquired a huge knowledge of political expedients, of his city, and of its people. He is a political technician.

More than good intentions are required. Efforts, for instance, to build on the support of a single church group are risky, for the electorate of a city is so much greater than the voting strength of any one denomination. A civic house cleaning is not likely to be effected by dusting out a single room.

It has occasionally happened that a candidate selected and elected by a reform organization has proved a disappointment. Wisdom in picking candidates, leadership sufficient to win the confidence of the community, and ability to use proper political methods as effectively as the bosses use improper ones are necessary qualifications in any good government body.

The job can be done, but care must be taken lest fiascoes make it harder.

Apra and South America

THE Constituent Congress of Peru has decided to postpone the by-elections, previously scheduled for June 3, until after the settlement of the Leticia question. Wisely, it has provided that an interval of 70 days must elapse between the settlement and the elections. This will give Peruvian electors ample time to consider the issues involved in the election and to separate internal from international questions. It is doubtful whether a more important by-election ever has occurred in Peru. If it is conducted fairly, and if the results are as seem likely, it probably will be a turning point in Peruvian history and in Latin America as well.

In 1924 there was founded the Apra—that is, the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana, by the initials of which the party is known. The first Peruvian congress of this American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (to translate it) established in 1931 the Peruvian Party devoted to its ideals, and its founder, Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, was chosen as the party candidate for the elections of that year. In spite of the large number of votes it received, Lieut.-Col. Sánchez Cerro won the election and Haya de la Torre had to spend some more time in prison because of his protests against fraud and violence in the voting.

The Apra program is comprehensive and realistic, yet tinged with much Latin-American idealism. Its ideals are for an intelligent nationalism within a broader internationalism. Foreign capital will be welcomed under controlled conditions. It is neither communistic nor fascistic, according to its protagonists. It calls for the protection and conservation of Peru's wealth and resources; the rehabilitation of the Indian; economic and technical experts in politics; education of the masses; a square deal for the workingman and social legislation to defend his interests. The Apristas call their theory of government a "functional democracy," based on Marxist principles. These and other policies are embodied in the official program of the party, a unique procedure in itself in Latin-American political life.

As the name implies, the Apristas aim not only at reforming Peru but at setting up a model for other countries like Peru. There are Aprista parties or groups in many of the other Latin-American countries. Haya de la Torre's eloquence and sincerity have spread the idea. That is why the election in Peru has more than local importance.

Cuban Frying Pan

Book of the Day

A READING of the current dispatches from Washington about Cuba and of former Ambassador Guggenheim's book on Cuban-American relations (THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA; A STUDY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, by Harry F. Guggenheim. New York: Macmillan) suggests that the only difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties, at least with respect to Cuban affairs, is that the latter does what both of them have decided should be done. Former Ambassador Guggenheim is only a little less liberal with regard to freeing the Cubans from their American bonds than his successor in Cuba and the present Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs, Mr. Sumner Welles.

Straightforward and Sympathetic

Simple, straightforward and sympathetic is this volume by the former representative of Mr. Hoover at Havana. The past relations of the United States and Cuba are reviewed with a fair measure of objectivity and with only a slight tendency to defend actions of debatable justification. The volume is documented and there is a bibliography which omits, as one does *not* expect after a reading of the book, mention of Carleton Beals's "The Crime of Cuba," in which Mr. Guggenheim does not come out so well. Though the author has disclaimed in the introduction any purpose to describe the dramatic years of his incumbency, 1929-1933, he refers casually and disarmingly to events with which he was connected and enters an apologia which is not altogether unconvincing.

Some of his remarks about the national lottery, about the granting of amnesties and about the feeling of loyalty which Cubans exhibit toward one another, especially toward their relatives and friends, are interesting and helpful lights for those seeking a deeper understanding of Cuban modes and manners. Mr. Guggenheim shows himself, basing the judgment on his book alone, not only a friend of Cuba and of its people and appreciative of some of their better qualities but as something of a realist with regard to the economics of the new day, and not so uncritically friendly to the capitalists as he has been accused of being.

A Real Interest in Cuba

In one sense the volume is superficial and far from exhaustive. It affords, however, a picture of the activities of American diplomatists in Cuba, and includes a number of aptly chosen excerpts from official documents and official letters. Mr. Guggenheim's running comments are often illuminating and suggest that the author has a real interest in the welfare of the Cubans and a sincere concern for the improvement of Cuban-American relationships.

It is clear that the next step in improving the lot of the American Ambassador—and that means of bettering the relations between the nation he represents and Cuba—is the revision of the treaties. Mr. Guggenheim's indorsement of the program of revision makes it unanimous. The Republicans propose and the Democrats dispose. So be it!

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

Socialist Forces in Britain

By R. A. SCOTT JAMES

IN RECENT by-elections in Great Britain the Labor Party has considerably increased its polls as compared with the 1931 general election; but there is as yet no indication whatever that the tide has turned strongly against the National Government. A powerful factor which from the first has favored the National Government continues to handicap the Labor Party—fear of that shadowy entity known as Socialism. It is shadowy because it is so variously defined, and there are as many kinds of Socialist policy as there are groups of Socialists. As expounded by some it means the class war; for others it necessitates a constitutional revolution; and for others it indicates no more than a progress by slow stages toward the Socialist ideal. In some of its aspects there is nothing to terrify the bourgeois mind; in others it appears to mean the end of the existing form of civilization. If there were reasonable certainty as to what the triumph of the Socialists would mean, there might be less apprehension as to what would be involved in a defeat of the National Government.

* * *

This confusion of thought is the more intelligible when we realize that there are four political Socialist organizations in Great Britain, two within the fold of the Labor Party, and two outside it. The noisiest are not necessarily the most influential. On the extreme Left is the Communist Party, acknowledging allegiance only to the Third International of Moscow. No need to state here their purpose and policy. They are the same everywhere. They are non-national; they are uncompromising; they are the disciplined instruments of dogmatic Communism at headquarters; they are for revolution and the destruction of the present régime and the present prevailing state of mind by any means whatsoever. In Britain their numbers are few, and they are not strong enough to win a single seat in Parliament.

Next to them, toward the Right, though still far to the Left, is the Independent Labor Party. This organization existed before the Labor Party itself. For more than a third of a century it has been the nucleus of the Labor Socialist movement in the country, and many of the most conspicuous Labor politicians, including Mr. Ramsay MacDonald himself, have been among its members. But in recent years it has moved much farther toward the Left, and about two years ago it completely severed its once-treasured connection with the official Labor Party.

Now no person can be a member both of the Labor Party and the I. L. P. Its ultimate political and economic objects are similar to those of the Communists. It believes in the possibility of sudden revolution, and favors the method of attempting to sow the seeds of revolutionary thought among the workers, and it would like to establish a united front with Communism. But it refuses to accept orders from Moscow or from any outside organization, and it carefully refrains from advocating violence or illegality. Its leader is that able, popular, and much respected Member of Parliament, Mr. James Maxton.

The I. L. P. today is far weaker than it was a few years ago, and lost a great part of its membership when it decided to cut itself off from the official Labor Party. About one-half of its members seceded, including its most brilliant intellectuals, and formed a new body called the Socialist League, whose members are still within the circle of official Labor. The latter's most conspicuous leader is that most vocal of all British Labor politicians, Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the last Labor Cabinet; and his right-hand man is Sir Charles Trevelyan, son of the historian. Sir Stafford has sprung into world-wide fame as "dictatorship Cripps," in view of his insistent statements which have been interpreted to mean that the next Socialist Government was prepared, in the last resort, if resisted by a recalcitrant House of Lords or a refractory Opposition, to set up a Labor dictatorship. The distinguishing feature in the policy of the league is its determination to implement the whole policy of state Socialism, including the nationalization of the banks, by one swift legislative stroke. Its aim is to alter the whole economic system of Great Britain during the life of a single Parliament.

The out-and-out declarations of the Socialist League have aroused much enthusiasm among the younger and more ardent Socialists throughout the country. They are logical and consistent in their arguments, and fiery in their appeal. Theirs is a program which attracts the leftward-moving minds and those who believe in hastening toward their objectives. Its members are potent influences within the Labor Party. But they are not the Labor Party itself. Their organization is almost without funds. They have no machinery for running separate candidates for Parliament. They have no representatives on the executive of the party machine.

* * *

The official Labor Party, the central organization which is on the Right of the Socialist movement, controls the machinery at headquarters and in the constituency, and holds the purse strings. Its strength rests on the trades unions, whose funds provide the sinews of war and whose powerful organizations are the mainstay of the British Labor movement. The trades unionists as a body are tenacious of their traditions and conservative in their moderate Socialist views. Thus supported, the official Labor Party is opposed to dictatorships, dislikes revolution, prefers the approach to Socialism by gradual methods, and declares its faith in democracy.

Such are the various Socialist forces which are arrayed against the National Government. It is at present the moderate official organization which controls the political opposition. There is no fear of the Communists; no fear of the Independent Labor Party; but since no one is quite certain how far the Socialist League may be able to assert its vigorous influence within the Labor Party, the shadow of a menacing uncertainty darkens the reputation of the political Labor movement among those who fear revolution.

When Mother Listens to the Radio

By NEITA OVIATT FRIEND

Chairman Radio Committee, Parent-Teacher Association, Milwaukee State Teachers College

(Excerpts from an article in "Education by Radio")

WOULD you like to know the views concerning children's radio programs of a parent who has five children; who is vitally interested in all things pertaining to children; and who has been giving considerable study to the problem in the hope that she may guide her children into living useful, happy lives?

My husband and I have endeavored to maintain an even balance between the necessary discipline and the equally necessary freedom which a child must have to gain his rightful independence. We have tried to equip our children mentally and physically for whatever task might be ahead of them. We have successfully fought off the movie menace, but in turn have had the basement overrun with white rats and rabbits, and have all but vacated the breakfast room in favor of twenty tanks of tropical fish. Our house has been wired and rewired for home-made telegraph outfits and crystal radio sets, as each of three boys has reached the electrical stage in his development. Now we are dodging lines strung with dolls' clothes, but all these things have been encouraged for the sake of keeping these young minds filled with worth while constructive interests.

Calvin Coolidge said, "The future of a nation depends upon the ideas which are put into the minds of its people." Can we not say as well that "The future of a nation depends upon the ideas which are put into the minds of its children?"

* * *

Now, when our children—I am speaking of America's children—are at the most impressionable age of their entire lives, when ideals are in the making and habits are forming, we are confronted with an insidious evil which creeps into our homes and, like nitrous oxide gas, does its damage before we are aware of its venom.

This evil comes through the type of children's radio programs which are sponsored by ignorant or ruthless advertisers—let us hope ignorant, or at least thoughtless rather than ruthless. I use the word ignorant because I mean just that. They argue that the children like the thrillers. Of course they like the thrillers, but so would they like ice cream loaded with arsenic.

Anyone who is intelligent enough to be at the head of a large company surely could see what he is doing to our children if only he would give as much consideration to the cultural side of the program as he does to the commercial side. The trouble with him is that he leaves the choice of the program to some indiscriminating person who convinces him that a certain program is just what the children want. The poor misguided soul does not know that what the children really want are the coupons which are given with the merchandise. The "hook" in the program, not the program itself, is the thing that sells the merchandise. The children are even less interested in the product. In fact, they would urge their mothers to buy excelsior if there were a chance to win a prize.

My next criticism of most of the children's programs is the ruthless mutilation of the English language. The time to teach the use of good English is when the children are forming their habits of speech. If they listen to maimed and crippled English for an hour and a half each day, their own speech is bound to suffer.

For the most part the persons who write the continuities have no ability to write whatever. I happen to know that one of the continued programs which ran daily during the season of 1932-33 was written by a person who used material gathered while serving as a detective on the police force of a large city. The program was just what one would expect. I believe there is an entirely new phase in the field of literature—that of radio dramatization, and particularly for children. I would like to see teachers interest students in it.

* * *

We want our children to have their own radio programs for reasons other than that they are the most effective means yet discovered for getting the children into the house promptly at five o'clock. A children's story hour means much to the children and the stories are very real. Lest we have forgotten how real, let us think back to the days when we played Indian, or Queen Elizabeth and Raleigh, or we were princesses imprisoned in a tower hoping to be rescued by bold brave knights riding on snow-white steeds. Don't you wish our children could recapture some of this romance?

The real difficulty lies in the fact that the advertiser is not willing to employ really good talent either in writing or presenting the broadcast. The cheapest form of broadcasting is by employing children as actors, and, call it what you will, it is a form of "child labor." After all, things are usually worth just what they cost.

I believe the parent-teacher associations throughout the country can solve the problem, and I am urging them to take up the cause. In order to do it, the *advertiser* must be reached. Make him see that American women want not only good wholesome clean food for the children, but also good clean wholesome programs for their children to listen to.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Disarmament—A British View

THE British Government have worked patiently, in face of every discouragement, for an international agreement upon the dangerous problem of armaments, and they have shown sympathetic understanding of the German case; but their purpose has never been the rearmament of Germany. . . . While the Franco-German conflict of view persists no one but an amiable idealist with his head well in the clouds would pretend that the signature of a convention is in sight. But for the realist there are signs that make it unnecessary to abandon hope that in the end agreement can be reached. . . .

What this country wants is a reduction of armaments, not upon impossible and unpractical conditions that might lead to war, but upon a realistic basis that will preserve peace. For this better assurance of general European security the British people are prepared to make sacrifices. If the nations cannot agree to limit their armaments, the danger that this country may, sooner or later, be dragged into a European conflict cannot be doubted, and it is clear that without a promise of action—of some kind—there can be no convention. . . . In this country, which made such terrible sacrifices to preserve itself less than twenty years ago, there is a profound, indeed passionate, desire for peace. The country is determined to keep out of other people's quarrels, but for the preservation of peace, its own first interest, it will be prepared loyally to back a disarmament convention with a promise to make the instrument effective. It may be only a European convention, but any convention is better than none. Such a promise will be forthcoming only if the convention is worth having, only if it imposes a genuine reduction of arms, only, that is, if it stands for a real European pacification, which is after all the whole purpose of disarmament.—*The Times* (London).